

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, by S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Russell's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KILLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

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RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thorning Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

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GROCERIES.

ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchants and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce, warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

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C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, 1000 Broadway, New York.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

B. G. B.

It's by having what's wanted, and selling that kind at prices enough less to pay people to come or send here, that we expect to—and will—win even greater business in July than we did in June—had the biggest June this year of 1896 of any in the store's history—proof that choice goods for less prices win.

NOTE THESE:

AGRA LINEN—28½ inches wide—6¼c.—all in natural linen color grounds—some with wide, some with narrow, some with clusters of stripes in pretty colorings of blue, green, yellow, pink and lavender—we washed samples of each color combination—washed them thoroughly—not a color faded or run—such goods for 6¼c.—and they're all stylish effects.

AMERICAN DIMITIES—5c.—6¼c.—largest assortment at 6¼c.—some of the lot are 10c. goods—others 12½—light colors, and a lot of the 6¼c. ones in dark navy blue with neat white figures, which speaks a lot for the character of these, as blue and white is quite in favor—serviceable colors which can be made up without lining.

Medium heavy welt WHITE P. Ks.—29 inches wide—10c.—nice for skirts—this kind starches better than muslin.

25c. GRASS LINENS—29 inches wide—15c.—stripes and plaids in colorings of red, blue, brown, etc.—style and worth that would make busy selling at even the full value price—a saving of ten cents a yard will bring great results—people realize that saving money is as good as earning it, or this small profit store wouldn't do such a large proportion of this country's retail Dry Goods business.

WASH GOODS—3c. to 12½c.—and if the desired kinds are not mentioned here, let us know your preference and we'll send samples of what's wanted—you'll find prices right for the kinds—less.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

Summer Homes.

In the lake regions of Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, there are hundreds of charming localities pre-eminently fitted for summer homes. Nearly all are located on or near lakes which have not been fished out. These resorts are easily reached by railway and range in variety from the "full dress for dinner" to the flannel-shirt costume for every meal. Among the list are names familiar to many of our readers as the perfection of northern summer resorts. Nearly all of the Wisconsin points of interest are within a short distance from Chicago or Milwaukee, and none of them are so far away from the "busy marts of civilization" that they cannot be reached in a few hours of travel, by frequent trains, over the finest road in the northwest—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. A description of the principal resorts, with list of summer hotels and boarding houses, and rates for board, will be sent free on application to Wm. Kelly, Jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, 48 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Pure blood and a good digestion are an assurance against disease and suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters keep the blood pure, the digestion perfect.

A GOLD BOLT.

Not From Convention—From Ticket and Platform.

GOLD MEN SO DECIDE.

Silver Men Complete Their Plans to Fully Control the Situation.

THE CONVENTION RESUMED TODAY.

Senator White of California Beats Hill For Permanent Chairman and Assumed the Gavel After the Usual Preliminaries—Bland Still Has a Long Lead For the Presidential Nomination—Many Complications May Prevent His Winning—Attitude of the Gold Men in Doubt—May Compromise on Stevenson. Daniel Went Out For Temporary Chairman—A Lively Contest Over the Matter—Partial Text of the Platform Likely to Be Adopted—Bland and the A. P. A.—Convention News.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Temporary Chairman Daniel called the Democratic convention to order at 10 o'clock this morning, an adjournment having been taken from yesterday afternoon.

Senator White of California was made permanent chairman after the usual preliminaries, having been chosen by the committee on permanent organization by a vote of 33 to 6 over Senator Hill.

The silver men are prepared for all emergencies. The vote over the temporary chairmanship yesterday did not develop a two-thirds majority.

When the vote came to be taken W. J. Stackhouse, one of the administration's federal officials in Iowa, in order to flaunt the divisions in the Boies delegation, challenged the vote of the state and uncovered seven gold votes. Mr. Haldeman did the same thing in Blackburn's Kentucky delegation, and Mr. McKnight, a silver Michigan delegate, showed 12 silver votes in his delegation which were locked up by the unit rule. The result of the roll call showed 536 votes for Daniels and 349 votes for Hill, practically the strength of the two sides.

The silver men controlling the committee on rules took no action regarding the abrogation of the two-thirds rule and none will be taken until the silver people may find it necessary. The convention will be conducted under the rules of the fifty-third congress, which will make a report from the committee on rules a privileged question at any time. This keeps the control of the two-thirds rule question in the power of the convention who may report a new rule if it suits the purpose of the silver people.

The silver leaders display no anxiety on this score, as the Nebraska gold delegation of 26 will be unseated and the representation from the territories will be increased from 2 to 6 each.

Also, the committee on credentials decided to seat the four contesting silver delegates from Michigan. This reverses the decision of the national committee, and, as Michigan has enforced the unit rule, will make its delegation solid for silver.

Bolt was the slogan of 150 Democrats at a meeting of gold standard men. Not a bolt from the convention, that was decided against, but a bolt from the ticket and the platform that the convention makes. Every suggestion was received with applause. Every contrary suggestion was received in silence.

This is the significant resolution suggested G. W. Irish of California and adopted unanimously: "That each sound money delegation elect a member to return to his state get the views of his party on the matter and report back to the chairman (Senator Gray) in July if possible."

Among those present were Whitney and Flower and others of note. Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas is chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Mr. McDermott of New Jersey, wanted the sub-committee to consider everything except the financial plank, and said the New Jersey delegation would bolt if a free silver platform was adopted.

"Let the traitors secede, if they want to," said Senator White, "the majority of the party is here with a fixed purpose and determined to carry it out."

There is little change in the situation as to candidates. Bland still has a long lead, but the possibility of all sorts of complications which may block his way to the coveted prize have made his followers anxious, and the talk of abrogating the two-thirds rule in his interest has been revived. There is, of course, the natural disposition to crowd onto the band wagon, but the calmest observers cannot yet figure out how he can win.

They still look for Boies or a dark horse. The use which the gold contingent will make of their votes complicates the situation and many believe in the present disorganized condition of the silver men as to a candidate they can force a compromise. Stevenson is most prominently spoken of in this connection. To forestall the gold men, concerning whose plans in this regard there is much mystery, the silver men intend to hold a caucus as soon as a deadlock develops.

DANIEL BEAT HILL.

A Lively Contest Over the Temporary Chairmanship Yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The contest for the temporary chairmanship, which was noted in these dispatches yesterday, resulted in the election of Senator Daniel of Virginia, as your correspondent predicted in the report of the convention yesterday.

Rev. Edward Stires, an Episcopal minister, had delivered the prayer and Chairman Harry had announced the selection of Senator Hill as the choice of the majority of the national committee for temporary chairman, and then recognized Mr. Clayton, the member of the national committee from Arkansas, who read the report of the minority members in favor of Senator Daniel of Virginia as presiding officer.

Clayton then made a demand for a roll call, which was seconded by Delegate Thomas of Colorado. The silver men raised a great hubbub, which Chairman Harry quieted. He then recognized Delegate Waller of Connecticut, but the latter yielded to Mr. McDermott of New Jersey. Mr. McDermott pleaded for Hill and harmony.

Ex-Governor Waller then stepped to the front of the platform. His first word quieted the delegates, but he soon inspired a shout by the declaration that the names of Daniel and Hill should be cheered together. He advised the election of Hill as temporary chairman and Daniel as permanent. "Are there other arrangements made?" he asked sarcastically. "Yes, sir," shouted Congressman Money of Mississippi, waving a broad brimmed straw hat from the block of seats directly below the platform. Mr. Whitney and his fellow delegates from New York applauded the declaration that Hill and Daniel should be cheered together, and there was another demonstration when Waller shouted that he would stay with the janitor when every other man had left the Democratic hall, but the determined silver men were very chary of giving any approval to the conciliatory advances from the gold men.

When he appealed to know if the convention was going to turn down David B. Hill, after another tribute to Hill, there were laughing cries: "We are, we are."

Adroitly he worked up to the climax of his speech, when he asked who it was proposed to turn down—a man who had fought all his life for Democracy? "Turn down David B. Hill?" He asked. "An God's name is this a Democratic convention?" He tried to appease the silver men by intimating that the speech Mr. Hill would deliver



STEPHEN M. WHITE.

would not be offensive, but when he asked, "Will you turn him down?" there were cries of "we will."

"Very well," he shouted defiantly, "turn him down, and we will fight you here and elsewhere."

This unmasking of the position of the gold men was met with a storm of hisses, and one of the silver men shouted "one vote for McKinley." He finished with an appeal to the majority not to use their brute force.

Mr. C. S. Thomas, the national committeeman from Colorado, was then introduced amid the plaudits of the silver men. He declared that it was an unheard-of procedure for the national committee to attempt to force upon the convention a chairman in opposition to the ascertained will of the majority. This was the reason no minority report had ever been presented before at a convention. As he proceeded the silver delegates cheered, especially when he openly declared that he and others of the west had long become indifferent to what the national committee did. He made a strong point when he told the convention that four years ago he had been here, advocating Mr. Hill's nomination for president, and he and others like him had been refused a hearing. They had been cried down. Senator Daniel had been cried down because Mr. Hill's opponent, Mr. Cleveland, had control of the convention then. The majority of the convention had a right to name the temporary presiding officer. "I appeal to you," he concluded, "to stand by the minority report. Let it not be said that in the first skirmish our pickets have been driven in."

The impatience of the silver men vented itself in cries of "vote" when Mr. Thomas finished, but Chairman Harry called for Charles E. Waller of Alabama. Mr. Waller proved himself to be a fiery southerner and he showed feeling when he told how he had been made to swallow bitter medicine four years ago when another New York Democrat had been thrust over the head of Senator Hill. This was the first reference to President Cleveland; it was an unfriendly one and it passed without notice at the hands of the convention. Mr. Waller had something to say about the rule of majorities, and turning to Chairman Harry fiercely, demanded to be told how the creature could be above the master.

W. M. F. Tarpey of California followed in favor of the minority report. "The money question," said he, "is the only question in which the Democracy of the country has an interest in this campaign. We want the temporary chairman of this convention to sound the keynote to a declaration of our views. We are determined that that keynote shall be a silver speech in harmony with the views of this convention." A volley of cheers greeted this brief and outspoken characterization of the issue on which the fight against Mr. Hill was made.

Delegate Marsden of Louisiana, who next appeared on the platform in behalf of Senator Daniel's candidacy, created a storm of amusement. His opening sentence: "It is not that we love David B. Hill less, but that we love Democracy more," delivered in stentorian tones set the convention wild. He went on to

declare that the best blood of Massachusetts coursed through his veins. This was more than the convention could stand and they began to cry him down. After repeated efforts he was allowed to complete his speech.

General St. Clair of West Virginia made a speech in favor of sustaining the majority report. He was a man, he said, who believed in free silver and the nomination of a rockribbed free silver Democrat, but he was of the opinion that it would be a great mistake to overthrow a time-honored Democratic precedent and refuse to elect the man suggested by the national committee. Much as he would regret voting against John W. Daniel, whom he loved and revered, he did not believe the convention could afford to "turn down" David B. Hill. What harm could David B. Hill do? he asked. It was undemocratic. The minority had a right to be heard, and the olive branch should be held out to them.

The vote was then taken on the substitution of the minority report for the majority. The yeas were for silver and Daniel and the nays for gold and Hill.

When the territories were reached Chairman Harry announced that the territories and the District of Columbia would only be entitled to two votes each.

The vote of Ohio was challenged and those voting may were: Olson, Petterson, Jacobs, Smith, Gordon, Kilbourne, Sidall and Holdin.

The announcement of the vote, 556 to 349, was received with a brief demonstration by the silver victors. Delegates waved their hats and the spectators in the galleries cheered. Mr. Harry announced that unless objection was made he would regard it as the sense of the convention that the majority report had been rejected and Mr. Daniel selected. Senator Jones of Arkansas, R. P. Keating of Nevada and Senator White were appointed to escort Senator Daniel to the platform.

Escorted by the committee the temporary chairman, John W. Daniel of Virginia, passed up to the platform where, when he appeared, he was received with an immense eruption of cheers and yells. The band helped the thing along with "Hail to the Chief," and there were more cheers.

When order was restored Mr. Harry said: "Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor of introducing as your temporary chairman the Hon. John W. Daniel of Virginia." While the delegates and everybody else in the house was yelling and cheering, Chairman Harry passed the gavel over to Mr. Daniel, who took it and made the opening speech.

He paid a graceful compliment to Chairman Harry for the fairness with which he had presided over the convention, and referred with regret to the necessity which had compelled him to stand in antagonism to the "great senator from New York."

During the progress of Mr. Daniel's speech, Senator Tillman of South Carolina and Jones of Arkansas moved around and conferred with the silver leaders of several of the delegations. Governor Altgeld of Illinois, Governor Stone of Missouri, Senator-elect Money of Mississippi, Senator Blackburn of Kentucky and others were consulted. The gold leaders awaited the next move of the silver men with seeming impatience. When Mr. Daniel finished and announced that the convention was ready for business there were loud cries for "Hill." The New York senator sat quietly eating a sandwich and showed no disposition to respond. Senator Jones of Arkansas announced that on behalf of the silver delegates in the convention and at the request of many of them he would move the adoption of a resolution.

The resolution extended the thanks of the convention to Chairman Harry for the impartial manner in which he had presided over the convention. It was adopted unanimously as was another resolution offered by Senator White of California making the rules of the Fifty-third house of representatives govern the deliberations of the convention.

The roll of states was then called under the customary practice and the selections for membership on the various committees were announced. The



SENATOR HARRIS.

delegates and spectators began leaving rapidly at this juncture, as it was well understood that the convention would immediately adjourn. General E. B. Finley of the Ohio delegation protested against the selection of committee members by contested delegations, but Chairman Daniel ruled that until the permanent organization was perfected the temporary roll was respected. At 4:43, on Senator Jones' motion, the convention adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

General Johnson to Fight a Duel. HAVANA, July 8.—General Bradley T. Johnson, an American newspaper correspondent, has accepted a challenge to fight a duel with an ex-captain in the Spanish army.

Given a Great Ovation.

LONDON, July 8.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Massachusetts has reached here and was given a great ovation.

The Weather.

Fair; light variable winds; warmer tomorrow.

TEXT OF PLATFORM.

A Report Made by the Sub-Committee This Morning.

IT IS SHORT AND SNAPPY.

Planks Favoring the Monroe Doctrine and Recognition of Cuba Proposed, but the Report Deals Mainly with the Currency Question.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

CHICAGO, July 8.—Following is the platform as agreed to by the sub-committee and submitted to the general committee this morning. It is thought that few, if any, modifications will be made before the resolutions are presented to the convention, although planks favoring the Monroe doctrine and recognizing Cuban belligerency are proposed. The minority will, of course, present a report taking ground against the free coinage of silver:

We, the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar and not by the gold dollar. We declare that without the knowledge and approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; pauperism, industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unanimously opposed to the single gold standard, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy founded upon British greed for gain and power, and its general adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States, only by the lifting of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States, the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore, demand that the power to issue notes be taken from the banks and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied solely for purposes of revenue, and that taxation should be limited to the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, profile breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any legislation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax.

There would have been no deficit in federal revenue during the last two years, but for the amendment by the supreme court of the income tax law, placed upon the statute books by a Democratic congress. The obstruction to an income tax, which the supreme court discovered in its decision after it had lain hidden for 100 years, must be removed, to the end that accumulated wealth may be made to bear its just share of the burdens of the government. We, therefore, favor an amendment to the federal constitution that will permit the levy of an income tax.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which has depressed the prices of their products below the cost of production and deprives them of means of satisfying their needs.

We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price that they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a Democratic government, and reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

come at once legislator, judge and executor.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usages of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman; Senator F. M. Cockrell, Missouri; J. Z. George, Mississippi; N. E. Worthington, Illinois; Senator Ben T. Tillman, South Carolina; Mr. Owen, Indian Territory; D. B. Hill, New York; Senator W. F. Vilas, Wisconsin, and Senator George Gray, Delaware, compose the sub-committee.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The second day of the Democratic national convention opened bright and cool. The crowds were quite as great as those of yesterday but there was no enthusiasm for candidates. The meeting at 10 o'clock caused an early movement toward the Coliseum. The first business after the introduction of the permanent chairman was to be the report of the committee on credentials, involving a bitter fight on Michigan. After that comes the adoption of a platform and then nominating speeches. The Michigan contest seemed likely to take much time, and crowd other business back. The majority report favors seating the eight silver contestants, making the entire twenty-eight under the unit rule, count for silver. The minority report favors the retention of eight gold delegates, thus keeping Michigan in the gold column. The question is vital as affecting the two-thirds necessary for nomination. The result may precipitate a bolt. There is very little change in Presidential prospects. More attention is being given to measuring the relative strength of gold and silver forces. It is hardly possible to reach balloting today. The gold men held many conferences this morning. They are angry over the action of the credentials committee. They say that the committee is breaking precedent and acting only in the interest of silver supremacy. Senator Hill and others will find it difficult to restrain the New York delegation. The silver men claim that all bolting talk is done by men who are not delegates.

At 10:44 Chairman Daniel called the convention to order and directed that the aisles be cleared. The Rev. Dr. Green, of Cedar Rapids, an Episcopal minister offered prayer. At 10:58 Chairman Daniel called for the report of the credentials committee. Five minutes later the secretary announced that the committee on credentials would meet immediately in their room, in the convention building. It is said they will reconsider the action of the committee the convention took a recess of five minutes to listen to Gov. Hogg, of Texas. Gov. Hogg finished by asking that all sores be healed after the convention and the party would march to victory.

When Gov. Hogg finished, Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was called out and was vociferously received. He began an eloquent speech which kept the convention in a continual uproar of applause. Mr. Blackburn said that the majority of American people were suffering and look to the convention to right its wrongs. "The people," said he, "will no longer submit to class legislation, (cheering) The platform should be such that human or devilish ingenuity cannot construe it to mean but one thing and that unlimited coinage of gold and silver." He said that it should show itself not in favor of perpetuating a national debt or national banking institution, and concluded "Christ drove from the temple a better set of men than those of the money power for many years."

Long continued cheering followed his speech. Then followed calls for Hill, but the senator from New York did not respond. A motion to adjourn for thirty minutes was defeated. Then came more calls for Hill, but the band started to play and delegates fell into conversation. Loud cries for Hill followed, and then turned to Altgeld. Amid great confusion Governor Altgeld moved that Hill be asked to speak. The chairman stated that Senator Hill was absent with the committee on resolutions.

At length Gov. Altgeld came to the stage and soon swayed his hearers with the warmth of his oratory. He drew a picture of destitution and want made doubly severe by the shrinkage of values, and said, "Will you let them continue it?" He was answered by mighty shouts of "No!" Turning to the American flag, he said when that was in jeopardy its supporters listened to no compromise. "So now," he concluded, "there can be no compromise."

Geo. Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, recently converted to free silver, made the most telling speech of the day. He was warmly congratulated by Chairman Daniel.

The committee on credentials made a report favoring all contestants except Michigan, in which it asked for further time. The report was adopted by a viva voce vote.

S. J. Mahoney, one of the gold delegates, made a brief speech of protest. Then the ousted delegates marched out

(Continued on page eight.)

NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Moral Chaos and General Strabismus of Royal Justice.

JOHN SIGNS THE MAGNA CHARTA.

After Which He Proceeded to Lay Waste Merry England—Philip the Peace-maker Now Took a Hand—Henry III Was a Most Versatile Falsifier.

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CHAPTER XII.

Philip called the miserable monarch to account for the death of Arthur, and, as a result, John lost his French possessions. Hence the weak and wicked son of Henry I, since called Lack-



KING JOHN SIGNS THE MAGNA CHARTA. land, ceased to be a taxpayer in France and proved to be a curious world that a court fool in his household was superfluous.

John now became mixed up in a fracas with the Roman pontiff, who would have been justified in giving him a Roman punch. Why he did not, no Roman knows.

On the death of the archbishop of Canterbury in 1205 Stephen Langton was elected to the place, with a good salary and use of the rectory. John refused to confirm the appointment, whereat Innocent III, the pontiff, closed the churches and declared a general lock-out. People were denied Christian burial in 1208, and John was excommunicated in 1209.

Philip united with the pope, and together they raised the temperature for John so that he yielded to the Roman pontiff and in 1213 agreed to pay him a comfortable tribute. The French king attempted to conquer England, but was defeated in a great naval battle in the harbor of Damme. Philip afterward admitted that the English were not conquered by a Damme site, but the pope absolved him for \$2.

It was now decided by the royal subjects that John should be still further restrained, as he had disgraced his nation and soiled his crown. So the barons raised an army, took London, and at Runnymede, June 15, 1215, compelled John to sign the famous Magna Charta, giving his subjects many additional rights to the use of the climate and so forth which they had not known before.



THE BARONS COMPELLED HENRY III TO PROMISE COMPLIANCE WITH THE MAGNA CHARTA.

Among other things the right of trial by his peers was granted to the freeman, and so, out of the mental and moral chaos and general strabismus of royal justice, everlasting truth and human rights arose.

Scarcely was the ink dry on Magna Charta, and hardly had the king returned his tongue to its place after signing the instrument, when he began to organize an army of foreign soldiers, with which he laid waste with fire and sword the better part of "Merry England."

But the barons called on Philip, the general salaried peace-maker plenipotentiary, who sent his son Louis with an army to overtake John and punish him severely. The king was overtaken by the tide and lost all his luggage, treasure, hatbox, dress suit case, return ticket, annual address, shotguns, stab knives, rolling stock and catapults, together with a fine flock of battering rams.

This loss brought on a fever, of which he died, in 1216 A. D., after 18 years of reign and wind.

A good executor could here pause a few weeks and do well.

History holds but few such characters as John, who was not successful even in crime. He may be regarded roughly as the royal poulterer who brought matters to a head in England, and who by means of his treachery, cowardice and phenomenal villainy acted as a counter irritant upon the malarial surface of the body politic.

After the death of John the Earl of Pembroke, who was marshal of England, caused Henry, the 9-year-old son of the late king, to be promptly crowned.

Pembroke was chosen protector, and so served till 1219, when he died and was succeeded by Hubert de Burgh. Louis, with the French forces, had been defeated and driven back home, so peace followed.

Henry III was a weak king, as is too well known, but was kind. He behaved well enough till about 1231, when he began to ill treat De Burgh.

He became subservient to the French element and his wife's relatives from Provence (pronounced Provongs). He imported officials by the score, and Eleanor's family never released their hold upon the public tea night or day. They would cry bitterly if deprived of same even for a moment. This was about the year 1236.

Besides this, and feeling that more hot water was necessary to keep up a ruddy glow, the king was held tightly beneath the thumb of the pope. Thus Italy claimed and secured the fat official positions in the church. The pontiff gave Henry the crown of Sicily with a C. O. D. on it, which Henry could not raise without the assistance of parliament. Parliament did not like this, and the barons called upon him one evening with concealed brass knuckles and things and compelled him to once more comply with the regulations of Magna Charta, which promise he rigidly adhered to until the committee had turned the first corner outside the royal lawn.

Possessing peculiar gifts as a versatile liar and boneless coward, and being entirely free from the milk of human kindness or bowels of compassion, his remains were eagerly sought after and yearned for by scientists long before he decided to abandon them.

Again, in 1258, he was required to submit to the requests of the barons, but they required too much this time, and a civil war followed.

Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, at the head of the rebellious barons, won a victory over the king in 1264 and took the monarch and his son Edward prisoners.

Leicester now ruled the kingdom and not only called an extra session of parliament, but in 1265 admitted representatives of the towns and boroughs, thereby instituting the house of commons, where self made men might sit on the small of the back with their hats on and cry "Heal! Heal!"

The house of commons is regarded as the bulwark of civil and political liberty, and when under good police regulations is still a great boon.

Prince Edward escaped from jail and organized an army, which in 1265 defeated the rebels, and Leicester and his son were slain. The wicked soldiery wreaked their vengeance upon the body of the fallen man, for they took great pride in their prowess as weaklings. But in the hearts of the people Leicester was regarded as a martyr to their cause.

Henry III was now securely seated once more upon his rather restless throne, and as Edward had been a good boy for some time his father gave him permission to visit the Holy Land, in 1270, with Louis of France, who also wished to go to Jerusalem and take advantage of the low Jewish clothing market. In 1272 Henry died, during the absence of his son, after 56 years of vacillation and timidity. He was the kind of king who would sit up half of the night trying to decide which boot to pull off first and then, with a deep drawn sigh, go to bed with them on.

Edward, surnamed "Longshanks,"



LONGSHANKS RECEIVES TIDINGS OF HIS FATHER'S DEATH.

having collected many antiques and cut up a few also, returned and took charge of the throne. He found England prosperous and the Normans and Saxons now thoroughly united and homogeneous. Edward did not hurry home, as some would have done, but sent word to have his father's funeral made as cheery as possible and remained over a year in Italy and France. He was crowned in 1274. In a short time, however, he had



LONGSHANKS RECEIVES TIDINGS OF HIS FATHER'S DEATH.

trouble with the Welsh, and in 1282, in battle, the Welsh prince became somehow entangled with his own name so that he tripped and fell and before he could recover his feet was slain.

Wales having been annexed to the crown, Edward's son was vested with its government, and the heir apparent has ever since been called the Prince of Wales. It is a good position, but becomes irksome after 50 or 60 years, it is said.

UP THE SAGUENAY.

Picturesque Scenery and Interesting Villages—Trinity Bay and Cape Eternity. [Special Correspondence.]

QUEBEC, June 29.—Thousands of Americans—the people of the United States are distinguished as "Americans" in Canada—seek the banks and the islands of the St. Lawrence every summer. But the summer's experience is not complete without a trip up the Saguenay river. So this famous fishing ground has become the resort of women and children as well as of fishermen. But the women and children very seldom stay at any of the picturesque villages longer than the time allowed for the landing of the boats which make the trip every day. An hour suffices to show them all that is of great interest at Chicoutimi and Ha Ha Bay.

The passenger boats which make the run up the Saguenay start at Quebec. Virtually they start at Toronto, 800 miles away, for the company which owns them runs a series of steamboats from Toronto to Chicoutimi, breaking the run at Montreal and Quebec. If you come down the St. Lawrence on the Montreal boat, you will transfer your baggage to the Saguenay boat at Quebec some morning at 8 or 8:30 or perhaps at noon, for a heavy fog on the river may delay the Montreal boat half a dozen hours.

Your first day will be spent on the beautiful St. Lawrence, which furnishes some of the most impressive scenery of which the new world can boast. You will go to bed that night to waken the next morning in Ha Ha Bay. This was once the head of navigation of the Saguenay, but a channel has been pegged out as far north as Chicoutimi, and, though at low tide there is but 14 feet of water, the tide has a range of 20 feet, and high water furnishes an excellent depth for the Richelieu and Ontario boats to make the landing at Chicoutimi.

The last time I made the trip we came to the wharf at Chicoutimi one morning in August. The wind whistled a gale across the bow of the Carolina. Even a light overcast was not a sufficient protector against the chilly wind. Yet the weather indications (for they have weather reports even in this remote part of the Dominion) spoke of the day as "fair and warm."

A dozen carriages wait on the wharf to drive people about the town and to the falls, a mile and a half away. They are odd vehicles. The bed is that of a buckboard. The hooded seat for passengers stands on a small square base, suggesting a thick necked goblet. The little seat for the driver is in front.

There is not much to see in Chicoutimi, except the big Catholic church at the head of the wharf, the seminary of cold graystone behind it and the big hospital on the hill.

We have only an hour to spend there. Three blasts from the boat's whistle, and the Carolina draws away from the wharf, swings around and begins her journey down the stream. We pick our way slowly between the buoys and the fair boughs which mark the channel.

The river winds in and out, the hills closing up in front of us and then opening as we approach. A shining silver line running in and out of the dark green pattern far ahead is a mountain stream. As we draw near it we see the water tumbling down over the rocks, losing itself behind the foliage or in a cleft and then springing into view until at the bottom of the cliff it is lost in the pitchy waters of the river. To left is another stream, to right another.

The mountains dip again and break at the entrance to a smiling bay, whose graceful curving shore is dotted here and there with houses. The sun comes for a moment through the clouds and bathes in a soft light the group of houses and the church that stands at the farthest point. Then the mountains close in about us once more, and the sun is hidden by hazy black clouds. More mountains, more rocks and evergreens to left and right, and then before us loom up the outlines of the guardian capes, Trinity and Eternity.

Our boat steams up within a stone's throw of the capes—that is, a stone's throw measured by the eye. But the pebbles have been distributed among the passengers at the bow, and even the strongest arm fails to cover the distance with one of them. Some one discharges a pistol. Fully ten seconds elapse. Then the sound comes back to us almost as loud as the explosion. Another shot and another are fired, and the cliff throws back the reports. Then the pilot, starts the whistle, blowing short, sharp blasts in quick succession and waiting for the reply to each volley before starting another. Somehow he has missed the chance at that famous echo which rent the air when a cannon was fired opposite Cape Trinity for the amusement of the Prince of Wales. We have gone too far, and that opportunity is lost.

Around Trinity bay the steamer swings, past Cape Eternity, only less grim than its brother guardian, and onward with the current. We have passed the most impressive piece of scenery on the Saguenay. But for miles and miles beyond the eye still feasts on the massive hills, green crowned, rising from the inky, wind tossed water. It seems hard to believe that any one can fail to realize the magnificence of the sight. Yet, I regret to record it, several people about me look bored, and one young woman, whose interest seems centered in a newly purchased golf cape, says to her companion as they retire to the congenial cabin, "Who cares for these old hills!"

A great many care for them and watch them with greedy eyes till the dinner bell warns us that there is but little time left before our arrival at Tadoussac, where there is sightseeing to be done. An hour there—time enough to see the mountain lake, and the old church, and the magnificent bay which stretches toward the sea—and we are once more aboard our boat, steaming through the rocky mouth of the Saguenay into the broad St. Lawrence.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



HEART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes: "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects, I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits, or money refunded.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. For the cure of all cases of Leucorrhoea, Catarrh of the Uterus, etc. Sold by all druggists.

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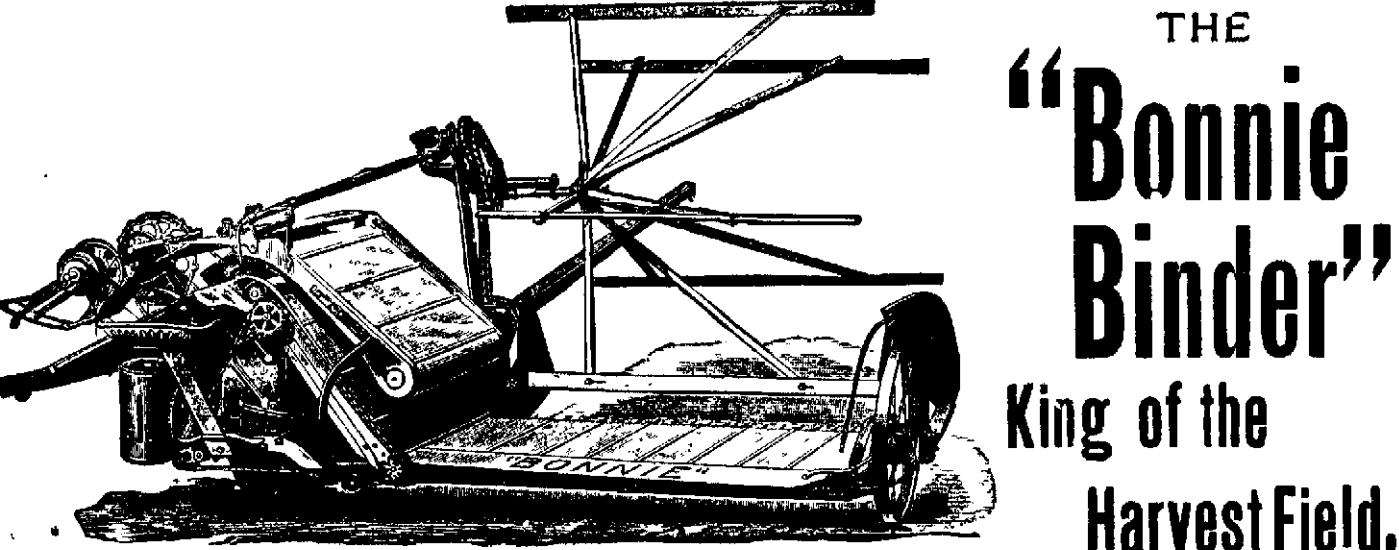
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AERMOTOR WIND MILLS and Farm Machinery of Every Kind at Prices that Defy Competition. Call and be Convinced.

We carry a large stock of the best goods made and every farmer contemplating the purchase of any farm machinery will make a big days wages by seeing us before buying.

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THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession Attention now my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

SEE SEE SEE. How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building. Is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 193. Our Repair Department. FERRY H. YOUNG.

WILL MEET IN DAYTON

Christian Endeavors Adjourn in Canton.

THE LAST DAY'S WORK.

Free Bed and Board Discontinued for Future Conventions—All of the Old Officers Re-elected—The Junior Rally a Gratifying Success.

CANTON, July 3.—The eleventh annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Union terminated with Thursday evening's session. When next the gavel of the president falls it will be from a Dayton rostrum. While Mansfield, Columbus and New Philadelphia have already begun active campaigns for the '98 convention, there was no strife for next year, and an informal invitation from the Montgomery county union was the only one presented to the committee. Hereafter societies sending delegates to the state convention must pay their expenses. The resolutions committee reported against the boarding room, free accommodations plan, which heretofore has been in vogue, and this action relieves cities acting as hostess in the future from all pledges along that line. Other resolutions adopted call for renewed efforts for the keeping sacred of the Sabbath and the advancement of Christian citizenship.

With the exception of a few denominational vice presidents, the old corps of officers was re-elected. They are: President, J. H. Bomberger, Columbiana; corresponding secretary, Charles L. France, Toledo; recording secretary, Mrs. J. H. Darnell, Van Wert; treasurer, N. Stanley Lewis, Toledo; auditor, Henry Appleton, Cincinnati; superintendent of junior work, Mrs. C. C. Morgan, Cleveland; superintendent of floating C. E. the Rev. A. J. Waugh, Cleveland; trustees of the United Society, the Rev. J. Z. Tyler, Cleveland, the Rev. H. F. Shupe, Dayton. The meetings were in progress all today, and this evening the crowd separated for denominational meetings in each of the local churches. One of the most pleasing meetings of the convention was the junior rally. Little Miss Juliet M. Shaak, of Canton, eleven years of age, made an extended welcoming address, and Master Gordon Davies, of Akron, gave the responses. Songs and recitations were given by other little people to the delight of the hundreds of children assembled, and a short talk was given by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Ladd, of Cleveland.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY GOES TO CANTON.

CANAL DOVER, July 3.—All Tuscarawas county will be in Canton today to greet the next President. Special trains of thirty coaches will leave Uhrichsville, New Philadelphia and Canal Dover at 1 o'clock this afternoon, running through to Canton, via Justus. Major McKinley has expressed his willingness to hold a reception and it is expected that Tuscarawas county will make a showing that will indicate that all Democrats are either dead or converted. Among the banners to be carried is one made from the largest sheet of tin ever made in the world, a product of our own tin mill, for whose erection the man at Canton is responsible. All the large industries, especially those of the iron trade, will be represented by banners and decorations. Every man, woman and child in this section is for McKinley today.

LIVE DALTON TOPICS.

DALTON, July 3.—The W. & L. E. railway company ran a survey around Dalton last week, leaving the main line on the Daniel Rudy farm and striking it again east of the Peter Eckard farm. The new line runs quite a distance north of the present one and should it be built and the other abandoned, Dalton would not be on the line. Dame Rumor says the company will leave Dalton out in the cold on account of the proposed annexation of territory which takes in a portion of the road bed. Another Dame Rumor says the line is being run for another purpose. The railway company, we presume, knows what they are about. The Rod and Gun Club returned home from Turkeyfoot lake last Friday, sunburned and tired, but very enthusiastic over the fine outing they had. They caught fish and turtles in great numbers and brought home as an evidence of their skill a garish measuring over three feet, hooked by A. H. Arick, and landed after a thirty minute fight by the entire club.

The Farmers' Telephone Company will be in operation to Dalton by Saturday evening, so say the managers. The public phone and exchange will be in Pope's drug store, which will be open two hours each Sunday, one hour in the forenoon and one in the afternoon, for the accommodation of telephone patrons.

Howard Eckard has recovered from a bad scare and a few slight injuries sustained in an encounter with an enraged cow the other day.

After a sojourn of two years in Nagasaki, Japan, as the agent for the Standard Oil Company, Charles E. Freet, has come home to spend the Fourth. He is accompanied by his wife and at present they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harry.

DEATH OF WM. AUGUSTINE.

PIGEON RUN, July 3.—William Augustine is dead at the age of 71 years. The funeral will take place from his late residence at 9 o'clock Sunday morning to the Cross Roads church where the services will be held. Mr. Augustine had spent his entire life in this vicinity and was esteemed and respected by all.

A HARVESTER'S MISHAP.

WILMOT, July 3.—Oleiver Ramsey caught one hand in a whet binder the other day and has been nursing it ever since.

WILL BECOME A SOLDIER.

KOCH, July 3.—Wm. M. Reider has enlisted in the regular army, and will leave Monday for Arizona to join his company.

REVIVAL OF ROMANCE.

Too long, too long we keep the level plain. The tilled, tame fields, the bending orchard bough. The byre, the barn, the thrashing floor, the plow Too long have been our theme and our refrain. Enough, my brothers, of this Doric strain. Lift up your spirits and record a vow To gather laurel from the mountain's brow And bring the era of rich verse again. Ye painters, paint great Nature at her height—Seas, forests, cliffs upheaved in liquid air, And touch with glamour all things rough and crude. And you who fiction weave for our delight, Give us brave men and women good as fair—And shame our low, low, low, low, low, low, low, low. —Earth 21. Thomas in Century.

LOVE IS EVER YOUNG.

She had not the least shame about telling her age. On the contrary, she was rather proud to do so. It was something to be proud of. Not that she was 64, but that at 64 she looked not a day over 48, and a blooming 48 at that.

True, her hair was silver, but what a waving wealth of silver! And it was not sent to soften wrinkles either. She wore as many of these ornaments as it is legitimate to wear at 48, and no more. Oh, she was certainly a wonderful woman for her age, was Mrs. Joseph Allestree!

It did not detract from the comparatively youthful appearance of Mrs. Allestree that her costumes always represented the height of the fashion.

Quaint, indeed, she appeared, particularly on a certain evening, standing in the old square portico, with the sun shining straight under the trees into her face.

The house at her back was low and long. It stood endwise to the lazy little river that flowed at the foot of the abruptly sloping lawn. On the other side, at the end of a long, shady avenue, was a gate with an old fashioned wooden arch over it, concealed by vines.

It was toward this gate that Mrs. Allestree looked, leaning forward eagerly, like a girl, one hand shielding her eyes from the level sunbeams. She wore white—think of her daring to wear white! She was watching for Joseph. He had gone down to Stoneton—only a mile distant—for the post at 5 o'clock. That was two hours ago. Joseph did love dearly to gossip with the old farmers and shopkeepers, but he really ought to remember dinner time.

But Joseph had not forgotten his dinner. At this very minute the gate opened and his little gig rolled in, followed by three enthusiastic dogs—a St. Bernard and two red setters.

Mr. Allestree, after embracing his wife, as if he had just returned from a year's journey, went in with her to dinner, and Mr. Allestree was—but I will not describe him; simply he is everything that the husband of Mrs. Allestree should have been. Forty-two years had gone by since their marriage, and in all that time they had never been separated a single day.

"Dearest," said Mr. Allestree as they sat down, "I owe you an apology for my tardiness, but it couldn't be helped. I got a letter calling me away on an important matter, and I had to stop to attend to some things in the village. I must go immediately—tomorrow."

"Oh, that Perley affair," she said, glancing over the page. "But Joseph, can't you put it off? Remember the Kennedys are coming in the morning to stay over Sunday."

"I cannot, Henrietta. It's got to be attended to at once."

"But, Joseph, you can't go without me. You know you never did such a thing."

"I am afraid I must do it this time," he replied mournfully.

They sat in silence for some minutes. Twice Mrs. Allestree wiped away a sly tear with her napkin. At length, bravely assuming a cheerful aspect, she asked, "How long will you be gone?"

"I can't possibly reach London, as I must go to the States and get home again in less than ten days."

"Joseph, it will kill us both."

"Ah, no, my dear," he laughed; "it won't quite do that—at least I hope not. It will be hard, very hard. But think, my love, we were apart for five long years once on a time."

"Ah, Joseph," with a sob in her voice, "that was before we had ever lived together. We only knew each other by letter, you know."

"And a mighty comfort did we take out of those same letters. Isn't it strange that in two and forty years we should never have had occasion to write to one another? Not since you were Henrietta Shower."

"It is a singular circumstance," she replied. "Yes, we can write. Do you know, Joseph, the thought of it already consoles me a little. It will be such a delightful novelty."

It was a good thing for Mrs. Allestree that she expected visitors. But after the guests had departed her condition was pitiable. Especially as no letter had come.

Mr. Allestree had gone away early on Saturday. Now it was Tuesday. She had managed to be patient over the Sabbath, but on Monday morning, when Jimmy came up from Stoneton empty handed, she had refused to believe that he had not dropped the letter or that the postmaster had not overlooked it.

There were only two deliveries in the 24 hours, and at evening the same performance was repeated.

On Tuesday Mrs. Allestree went herself to Stoneton and delivered a severe lecture to the postmaster upon the general indifference of government officials, thereby greatly annoying the poor man.

Mr. Framwell began to dread the hours of delivery. Twice a day, whatever the weather, Mrs. Allestree presented her handsome, anxious face at the window.

The deserted, neglected wife must blame somebody, and she would not blame her husband. She did not at first even dream of blaming Joseph.

By the middle of the week her whole mood changed. She felt hurt, deeply hurt. There seemed to be no reason, no excuse for such neglect. To think that this, their first separation in so many years, should be unbridged by a word!

She could not have the consolation of writing to him, for he had left no address, there being an uncertainty about the very part of London in which that troublesome Perley was living.

It was the way of men, and he, it seems, was no better than the rest of them. Once out of her sight he forgot—forgot all the love and daily devotion of 42 years.

By Saturday morning Mrs. Allestree was ill—ill enough to go to bed. Jimmy had to fetch both posts, and, after delivering in person the first one, which consisted of papers only, he vowed to Molly that he would not approach Mrs. Allestree again while Mr. Allestree was away.

All day Sunday Mrs. Allestree lay silent in a dark chamber. Molly could not get a word from her, nor would she eat. It was almost restful to be so weak.

True, she was in despair. She had given up all expectation of seeing Joseph again; but, compared with the bewildering tossings of vain conjecture, her present state was one of quietude and peace.

But by Monday morning she was suffering tortments once more. She felt that if Jimmy returned without either Joseph or a letter she would surely die. And indeed she nearly died as it was.

When the wheels sounded again upon the gravel, Mrs. Allestree sat up in bed. She was whiter than her hair. No voices were heard below. She clutched her heart and gasped. But presently a door opened and a step came up the stairs. It was the step of Joseph. As he entered the room she fell back among the pillows.

"My dear Henrietta, what's all this?" He looked round almost accusingly upon the two frightened women as if he had caught them in the act of assassinating their mistress.

"Didn't Jimmy tell you?" she murmured.

"You know Jimmy never tells anything. He did say you weren't well. But have you been very ill, dear?"

The women had withdrawn, and he seated himself upon the bed.

"Joseph, you might have sent me one little line!"

"Wh-what? I don't quite comprehend. A line?"

"Yes; it wouldn't have hurt you to write a line."

"Henrietta, I wrote to you every day, and sometimes twice a day."

They stared at each other.

"But I never got a solitary letter," she said presently. "I sent to every delivery—went myself until I became ill. Mr. Framwell said there was nothing from you. It nearly killed me, Joseph."

"However," he muttered, "they couldn't have all miscarried—I—Henrietta! I have it. Wait; I'll be back in 20 minutes," and the gentleman fairly ran out of the room.

He laughed all the way down stairs, and she heard his ha, ha's between his shouts for Jimmy to bring back the trap. In a few minutes they rattled out of the grounds, and within the time he mentioned they rattled back again.

Mr. Allestree tore breathless up the stairs, bursting boy fashion into his wife's room. He carried a package of letters, which he spread out in a circle on the bed. There were 14 of them, and every one was addressed to Miss Henrietta Shower.

For a short space nothing was said, and then the two aged lovers began to laugh, and they laughed until they cried.

"Joseph," she said, "it's very funny, very, but it was almost the death of me. How did you come to do it?"

"Why, Henrietta, love, when I once got out of your dear, familiar presence the old days came back completely. You were little Retta Shower, and"—

Mr. Joseph Allestree blushed; he did not often quote poetry—

And our two and forty years Seemed a mist that rolled away. —Pearson's Weekly.

Army Bullets For Game.

Something for sportsmen to consider seriously, if they intend to get one of the new 30 caliber army rifles, is the great penetration of the bullets. One of the bullets would kill a man through a four foot spruce tree or a cow a mile and more away. No ordinary tree can be depended on to stop one of these bullets, and it might easily travel half a mile through dense woods and hit a man far out of sight with deadly effect.

Field and Stream says that the next legislatures of our great game states should pass a law prohibiting the use of a jacketed bullet because of the danger to human beings. Another argument it offers in favor of such a law will have great influence on the men who do not wish to wound without killing the game. "This class of bullets is useless for large game unless soft pointed," it says, "as it rarely kills instantly, but allows the game to die from internal hemorrhage and in terrible agony out of reach."

When such a rifle is used for big game, a bullet that mushrooms should be employed. The mushrooming bullet will kill anything, as it goes clear through an elk, moose or deer, and the force of the impact would knock a running grizzly down.

A Dampener to Small Talk.

Some years ago a New York woman happened to meet at a reception the eminent divine who later became prominent for having given his nickname to the Little Church Around the Corner.

The decorations were pretty, and she remarked conversationally, "How beautiful the flowers are!"

A Local Engineer.

Stops Tinkering with a Job and Finishes in a Week What He Had Been Experimenting on for Years.

Before the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers became a powerful organization, before stationary engineers in some states required to pass examinations as to fitness for important positions an engineer and fireman and man of all work was forced to bank his fire and stop his engine on account of pounding. He tinkered at it for a day or two but the trouble was as bad as ever when he started her up. He tried again with the same result. Finally his employer was forced to call in a more competent authority and a sort of Jack of all trades was engaged. He poked around for half an hour or so, tightened a nut or two, eased some part that showed friction and said "she'll go". She did go much to the astonishment of the onlookers and the tinker was asked to make out his bill. It read as follows:

Fixing engine..... 50
Knowing how..... \$10 00
Total..... \$10 50

This anecdote has nothing earthly to do with Emmanuel Swier the engineer tinker in Russell & Co's Engine Works.

We merely introduce him in this manner so that his evidence will prove that for fifty cents any citizen of Massillon who has been tinkering with his kidneys can get them properly fixed. Knowing how will surely cost the time and trouble involved in reading his statement. He says:—"Before I undertook this work, before the present system of supplying power was put in I over taxed my back and it developed into genuine disease of the kidneys. It got the best of me a little at a time, but sure until I had a first class case of kidney disease; back-ache very bad and nearly all the time, twinges of pain in the kidney; rheumatic aches most of the time bothered me right along, in spite of all the medicines I took. Some one would say to me, take this, others said, take that. I took every thing that came along and got worse. I said to my wife a number of times I believe I am not for this world much longer and if it had not been for Doan's Kidney Pills I would have had my prophecy fulfilled. I took two boxes of them getting them from the Baltimore Drug Store in the Opera House building. They have been the cause of my improved condition. I am all right now and I am gaining in weight. I will permit you to use my recommendation willingly.

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2 50, by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Millburn Co., Sole Agents for the United States, Buffalo, N. Y.

NASAL CATARRH CATARRH

Is the result of colds and sudden changes in temperature. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostril. Being quickly absorbed, it gives relief at once.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore Throat, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cts. at drug stores or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street New York.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartly Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's, ask for Carter's, insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

STEAMERS "City of Buffalo," (new), "State of Ohio" and "State of New York." DAILY TIMETABLE, MONDAY (INCLUDED AFTER MAY 31.

Cleveland, 7:30 P. M. Lv. Buffalo, 7:30 P. M. At Buffalo, 8:00 A. M. At Cleveland, 7:30 A. M. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Take the "C. & B. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagara Falls. Send 4 cents postage for touristic pamphlet. W. F. NEWMAN, T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO. DAILY LINE BETWEEN Cleveland and Toledo. Via "C. & B. LINE."

Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new), "State of Ohio" and "State of New York." DAILY TIMETABLE, MONDAY (INCLUDED AFTER MAY 31.

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Best Bicycles to buy are the Sunol, Hercules, Stella.

F. H. SNYDER, Agent, Massillon, O.

MASSILLON, Thursday, July 16

Col. W. F. CODY, (Buffalo Bill)

Will Positively Appear, Afternoon and Evening.

BUFFALO

BILL'S

WILD

WEST



... AND ...

CONGRESS

OF ROUGH

RIDERS

OF THE WORLD

An exact duplicate, man for man and horse for horse, of the exhibitions given at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, all summer in New York in 1894, and in 160 principal cities in the East in 1895.

ORGANIZED ON THE MOST LAVISH SCALE

—WITH—

More Men, More Horses, More Cars

Than Any Two Exhibitions.

And perfected in all the details that the combined managerial experience and wealth commanded by the trio of Triumphant Careered Caters to public instruction and entertainment.

Nat. Salisbury, Jos. A. Bailey and Col. Wm. F. Cody

Assuring to the public the production of America's National Entertainment.

In a colossal manner equaling if not surpassing the magnificence of massive magnitude at

New York, London, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels,

—AND AT—

THE COLUMBIAN WORLD'S FAIR,

Chicago,

Where the multitudinous millions meted equal honors to

THE WHITE AND TENT CITIES

New, Enlarged and Augmented.

The ORIGINAL WILD WEST

Absorbs Primitive and Civilized Horsemanship.

READ--THE--ARRAY

That Nations Furnish and Races are Exhausted to Complete.

All kinds, all colors, all tongues, all men, fraternally mingling in the picturesque racial camp. All born

Hereditary Princes of the Saddle.

100 INDIAN WARRIORS.

Ogallalla, Brule, Uncapappa, Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes.

50 America Cowboys,

30 Mexican Vaqueros and Rurales,

30 South American Gouchos,

50 Western Frontiersmen, Marksmen etc.,

25 Bedouin Arabs,

20 Russian Cossacks of the Caucasus.

Detachment of U. S. Cavalry,

Royal Irish-English Lancers,

French Chasseurs,

German Cuirassiers.

ALL UNDER THE COMMAND OF

Col. W. F. CODY--Buffalo Bill

THE LAST OF THE BUFFALO ONLY HERD ON EXHIBITION.

This enormous outfit is transported in

Special Railroad Trains

Using its own specially constructed rolling stock, the largest of Traveling Commissary, Dormitory and Equerry Accommodations, complete in every particular and equaling the requirements of the modern methods of moving

A Fully Equipped Army IN TIME OF WAR

Carrying all the paraphernalia necessary to

A Covered Grand Stand

Seating 20,000 Persons

Assuring perfect protection from

SUN OR RAIN

So organized and arranged as to camp close to the city in an easily accessible location. On the first day of arrival there will be given

A Free Street Cavalcade

at 9 a. m., by detailed detachments from each division (Wild Horses, Buffalo, Cattle, etc., being necessarily guarded in camp). "So that he who runs may read." The march will be enlivened by

3 MAGNIFICENT BANDS OF MUSIC

Led by the Famed, World-traveled

BUFFALO BILL'S COWBOY BAND

At night a Brilliant Electric Display by the Largest Portable Double Electric Plant of 250,000 candle power yet constructed for any similar purpose. Two circuits ensuring a perfectly reliable illumination, making night as light as day.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, RAIN OR SHINE.

Every Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Every Night at 8 o'clock.

DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER.

General Admission 50c, Children UNDER NINE YEARS 25c.

Numbered Coupon, Actually Reserved Seats will be on sale the day of Exhibition at the store of the Salesman Drug Co., No. 12 E. Main Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

The Canton News-Democrat mournfully says: "In the case of the contest of delegates for the 18th district, the national committee have awarded the seats to Conrad Schweitzer and W. S. Potts. The national committee evidently did not care to interfere in a local contest. In this day and age merit in a contest counts for nothing. But one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party is that the majority must rule. The majority of the national committee have ruled and that ends the 18th district controversy."

"When one hears from Chicago the shouting of the silver derisives," says the New York Tribune, "and their serious and positive assertions that states like New York and Ohio will vote for free silver this year, he wonders how it is possible for any human beings to argue with such persons. It is not impossible to know how the people think and feel. A canvass of their opinions has been going on every day, silently, without any heralding, and yet with the automatic accuracy of a weighing machine. The voters are making the record for themselves."

The Philadelphia Record, a Democratic newspaper owned by Mr. Singler, says that the Republican party is the only gold standard party in the field, and that is the main consideration. It continues: "The desertion of a large part of the Democratic organization will inevitably tend to make the Republican party more consistent and courageous in defense of monetary reform. Mr. McKinley has accepted the gold platform in good faith. In a crisis so dangerous to the integrity of the nation sound-money Democrats cannot hesitate, if they shall vote at all, between McKinley and a champion of depreciated currency and repudiation."

With that delicate and retiring modesty so characteristic of the free silverites, Mr. Richard P. Bland has had himself photographed in the harvest field. "He was knee-deep in the red clover among his young apple trees," says the man who got the picture, "and led his team to the shadow of a tree and stood still while this impressive and beautifully significant picture was caught by the camera." Not to be outdone by Mr. Bland, Horace Boies has been photographed "while at work on his 1,000-acre farm near Waterloo, Ia." Mr. Boies was driving a harvester. Mr. Bland seems to have the better of Mr. Boies, in that he wore no necktie. Mr. Boies still clings to neckties. The personal dignity of these Democratic aspirants for the Presidency is the most remarkable thing about them. It is almost oppressive.

When Mr. Edward S. Raff returns from Chicago, where he was not seated as a delegate, to continue the great work of reform, it is respectfully advised that he issue a proclamation to his people explanatory of the situation. By association Mr. Raff is a gold man; by profession he is a bimetalist of the French variety which is really gold standard bimetalism; by public report he is a gold man. Mr. Raff was instructed originally to fight and shout for free silver even to the last ditch, but when he reached Chicago, it was understood, somehow, that he had become a gold man. One of the telegraphic accounts of the meeting of the Ohio delegation which Mr. Raff attended, and which failed to endorse his claim says:

The first case to come up was that of the delegates from the Eighteenth district, Messrs. Clarke and Raff. These men are for gold. Potts, of New Lisbon, and John Welty, of Canton, silvermen, presented credentials signed by Gen. Warner, chairman of the state convention. On a vive-voce vote the ayes and nays were practically equal, but McLean declared the silver men seated, and arbitrarily refused a loud call for a division.

Mr. Raff and his friends seem to be having a hard time trying to prove their Democracy. Probably Mr. Raff is like Mr. Whitney, "a Democrat in theory but a Republican in practice."

Among the poorest paid people on earth are the Japanese and the Mexicans, who are living under the silver standard. The workmen who may be deluded by the false hopes held out by demagogues of the Altgeld stripe would do well to investigate before voting. These workmen in 1893 honestly thought that they were doing a fine thing for themselves when they voted for free trade. They have reason to know how that experiment resulted for them. They should not repeat that error. At the present time business is prostrated more seriously than it was in 1893, and the great actuating cause is the fear of the success of this free silver crusade. Timid or far seeing people are preparing to weather the storm. Let us have free silver in this country, and the first day after the adoption of the system gold will go to a premium, and the \$600,000,000 of it now in circulation will be immediately withdrawn and hoarded

away. This contraction will inevitably produce such a crash as we have not had in this country in all its history. And the first people to suffer will be the people who work for wages. They always suffer first, and derive benefits last. Meantime men like Altgeld and Stewart, who talk silver, write gold in every contract for money that bears their name. The Western people all specify in their commercial paper that payment shall be made in gold. It is only in the East, where faith in the integrity of this country cannot be shaken that we omit the mention of gold and silver, believing that whatever money we obtain will be good money.

CAPTAIN "TOM" LEATHERS.

The last and the greatest of the old time Mississippi river steamboat captains is dead. THE INDEPENDENT told a few weeks ago how he had been struck by a bicycle at New Orleans, and died from his injuries. Captain "Tom" liked to be called "Old Pushmataha," after one of his early friends, a Choctaw chief. Harper's Weekly furnishes the following reminiscences of the sturdy old gentleman:

"It was sixty years ago, during the 'flush times' of river boats, that Captain Leathers went into the steamboat business, the era of big and fast steamers and of gay life on the river, and the era, also, of river gamblers, and races, wrecks and explosions. From the very start he was the 'big man' on the river, the builder of seven steamboats, all named Natchez, and each grander than its predecessor. A firm believer that the Mississippi river afforded the best means of travel and transportation for the entire valley, he stuck to his boat, like 'Jim Bludsoe,' to the very end. It was a brave fight, but very much like that the plucky Texas bull put up against the first locomotive that invaded the state. Captain Leathers ran his boats against the railroads long after it was a forlorn hope, and when it meant a steady loss season after season. He gave the railroads a great deal of trouble, fought every proposition for a bridge over a navigable stream, and every other franchise asked for by them, and sunk much of his money in the struggle. And so, when he was killed by a 'sorcerer' the other day, there were twenty-five carriages of palbearers at the funeral, for every man who had ever been in the river trade turned out to honor him."

THE CHINCH BUG.

The wicked and offensive chinch bug continues to be with us, and our farmer friends are advised, therefore, to cut this article out, and keep it where it will be handy. The chinch bug operated last year chiefly in Clermont, Brown, Lawrence, Gallia, Highland, Clinton and Warren counties. The director of the state experiment station fears another visitation on a more extensive scale. To reduce the ravages of the bug to a minimum the station people are sending out from Wooster, a fungus cultivated artificially in a mixture of beef broth and corn meal, which saves much time and expense in securing and transporting the bugs to and from the station. Those who receive this are instructed to cut the mass contained in each box into bits the size of an ordinary pin head and drop these bits among the bugs where they are massed in greatest numbers, preferably on low or damp ground.

With favorable meteorological conditions, the threadlike branches of the fungus will take possession of the interior of the bug. When the bug dies, branches are pushed out through the body and produce clusters of minute capsules filled with spores. Sometimes these clusters are so thick on the dead bug as to almost obscure the body, and only the legs are visible, or the bugs may be clustered on a plant, dead and covered with fungus. Now, as these capsules containing the spores burst, they scatter the spores and these may be still further diffused by the wind, so that it is easy to see how one diseased bug among a mass of several hundred may affect the whole of them, and if some of the infested ones, before becoming helpless, stray to a distance, the infection is carried from place to place and in this way diffused from field to field.

If the bugs have taken possession of more than one of the outer rows of corn, put in the plow and turn under a strip along the edge where the bugs were congregated, promptly harrow it down smooth and roll or pack the surface of the ground with a clod crusher. Bury a chinch bug under three or four inches of soil and it will not crawl out.

BOTH FEET CRUSHED.

Mrs. Valliquet Seriously Injured by Colliding Street Cars.

Mrs. Valliquet and her son were seriously injured in Toledo at 7:30 o'clock last night. Two traction company cars, both crowded with passengers, collided near Magnolia avenue. Mrs. Valliquet and her son were passengers on one of the ill-fated cars and were thrown to the street. Both were in a semi-unconscious condition when picked up. Mrs. Valliquet's feet were badly crushed, and it is feared amputation will be necessary. The boy was bleeding profusely from a wound in his left thigh, having been struck by a broken beam. The other passengers escaped injury entirely or sustained slight cuts and bruises. Mrs. Valliquet is the wife of Passenger Conductor Valliquet of the W. & L. E. railway. Mr. Valliquet spends much time in Massillon and has many friends here.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

A WORKHOUSE PENALTY

Bicycle Riders Must Look Out in Navarre.

A STRINGENT ORDINANCE PASSED

The Village Council Meets Tuesday Evening and Transacts Some Important Business—The Usual Good Letter From Newsmen—Late Happenings Elsewhere.

NAVARRÉ, July 8.—The village council met in regular session Tuesday evening. The bicycle ordinance came up for its third reading and after being amended so as to make scorching, coasting and riding on the sidewalk misdemeanor send punishable by a fine of not more than ten dollars nor less than one dollar, the offender to be committed to the county workhouse until fine and costs are paid, it passed, Clemens, Converse, Loew and Fahl voting yes. Allinder and Goshorn were absent.

A resolution requiring shade and ornamental trees along the streets was passed, also one compelling all gutters to be cleaned.

The fire committee was instructed to get prices on a new bell for fire purposes. After allowing a number of bills and transacting other routine business adjournment was made.

A SERIOUS RUNAWAY.

NEWMAN, July 8.—David McGee and his mother, of Canal Fulton, drove down and spent Sunday with the latter's daughter and family, Mrs. D. K. Weidner.

Mr. and Mrs. James Phillips and babe, of Canton, drove over Sunday morning, to spend the day with Wm. M. Hardgrove and family. When they were nearing their destination their horse took fright at some poles the Long Distance Telephone Company is erecting on that road. The bridle breaking left them without any control of the horse whatever. The buggy was a complete wreck, and Mr. Phillips was thrown to the ground with such a force that made her condition serious for several days. She is now improving. Strange to say, Mr. Phillips and babe escaped without a scratch.

As is their usual custom, Mr. and Mrs. George Williamson's Massillon friends came out to their beautiful residence and spent a glorious Fourth. Ft. Wayne trains stopped for their accommodation at the crossing.

Our people spent rather a quiet Fourth, some going to Sherodsville, Massillon, Millport and North Lawrence, where sports of different kinds were announced, but the rain interfered in such a manner as to disappoint many.

Our village is to be the scene of a grand wedding on Thursday of this week, the particulars of which will appear in our next.

Mrs. Jennie Reese and family returned home last Wednesday after enjoying a visit with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Stanford, in East Greenville. William Rutson has received his certificate from the Ohio State University. His class started out with eight pupils and finished with two, one beside himself. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Young, of Wooster, are spending a few days with relatives and friends at their old home. The Misses Jennie and Flo Kitt, of Canal Fulton, are the guests, this week, of Miss Maggie Finley. A party of Miss Sarah Prosser's Massillon friends enjoyed a Sunday visit at her pleasant home. Mr. and Mrs. John Lavers and family spent several days with their brother Henry, in Wellston, O. Mr. Fox, of Massillon, superintendent of the Warwick Coal Company, in company with Mr. F. Geis, made a tour of our village one day last week in such a manner as to again arouse the hope that the long looked for coal mine on the Baker farm will soon be in operation.

NEWS OF DALTON.

DALTON, July 8.—The Fourth was celebrated in this place with great noise and hurrah. Many people were present and an interesting programme was carried out and enjoyed by those in attendance. While Mrs. Jacob Conold and daughter, Minnie, and Miss Kittie Cole were on their way to Wooster, yesterday, the horse became unmanageable while going down a hill, and ran off, throwing the occupants out in the road and demolishing the buggy. Mrs. Conold's wrist was broken and her head and body bruised. The young lady escaped with a few bruises, but are badly scared over the accident. Mrs. D. S. McElhinney visited the Soldiers' Home at Sandusky last week, returning home on the Fourth with her husband, who has been there for some time. Mr. McElhinney had been improving until the last few weeks, when he became sick and is still quite weak from the effects of his sickness.

TAX ON BICYCLES.

ORRVILLE, July 7.—The ordinance committee of the village council is preparing an ordinance for the government of bicycle riders within the corporation. It is contemplated to charge a license tax of \$1 per year on each wheel, the funds arising therefrom to be applied to making bicycle paths at the side of the streets for the accommodation of wheelmen. It is also said that all wheels will be required to use bells and not travel at a greater speed than six or eight miles per hour, and be prohibited from using the sidewalks within certain limits. Four Orrville wheelmen, G. W. and J. W. Aultman, George Fulmer and Frank Ammann entered the bicycle races at Mansfield on Friday. Fulmer came in third and Ammann fourth in the novice race and were awarded prizes. G. W. Aultman was fourth in the half mile open race and was awarded a prize. Ammann was also fourth in the one mile boys race.

A SNATCH OF HISTORY.

BOLIVAR, July 7.—J. T. Overholt, of Bethlehem, O., has found a queer shaped stone along the Tuscarawas river. It is triangular in form, with a face three feet long and two and one-half feet high. Near the center and toward the west end a hole half an inch in diameter runs

clear through the stone; still another hole runs from north to south. Arrow heads, which seem to be intended for men's faces, and other crude work are cut into the face of the stone. Tradition has it that about 1760 the first missionary came to that section and located near the present site of Bolivar. The morning after his arrival he was met by a Tuscarawas chief, who demanded of the intruder his business in the forest. The missionary explained and the chief became friendly, and stepping off a plot of ground from the stone mentioned to a spring, gave the missionary the ground for his exclusive use and promised that he would not be molested. It is thought that the stone bears a carved deed for the ground.

DROWNED AT CHIPPEWA.

CHIPPEWA LAKE, July 7.—A sad drowning accident occurred at Chippewa lake on Sunday, in which Daisy Houghton, of Seville, lost her life. The young girl resided with a family at Cleveland, but presumably was home on a visit, and in company with her cousin and two other men went out in a sail boat. When but a short distance from land the boat capsized as a result of the board not understanding how to manage it. The other occupants clung to the boats and were saved. The body of the girl was recovered in a short time and taken to her home at Seville.

LETTER FROM WILMOT.

WILMOT, July 7.—The Rev. Mr. Stump attended the Tuscarawas County Sunday School convention at New Philadelphia.

The M. E. and U. B. people will hold a camp meeting at Beach City, commencing the 22nd.

The contract for graveling about thirty rods of the road south of town was awarded to Henry Kreiling, at 65 cents per rod.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper, of Zanesville, are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Camilla Shelton.

Our people manifested some patriotism on the Fourth.

Miss Emma Kreiling visited her brother, William, near Marshallville, the first of the past week.

Oliver Ramsey had his hand hurt in a binder while cutting wheat, and a small son of Frank Bar was struck on the head by a pulley that became loosened from the hay hook.

Rumor says that there is to be a change in one of our business firms shortly.

NAVARRÉ, July 6.—Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Sowers, of Cleveland, are among the Fourth of July visitors.

A number of Massillon young folks attended the base ball club's dance at the Navarre hotel Saturday evening.

The Rev. C. E. Miller, wife and daughter, of Dayton, are visiting with Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Garver.

The Navarre Citizen's band gave a concert on Rose Hill Sunday.

The funeral of Miss Maggie Pocock, who died of consumption on Saturday afternoon, will take place from the home of her parents on Monday afternoon. The Rev. G. B. Smith, of Massillon, will officiate.

The funeral of Mrs. Jacob Pfouts, who resided near West Lebanon, took place from St. Clement's church at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Independence Day was ushered in by the firing of crackers, bursting of small torpedoes and shouts of delight by the young American patriots. The chief attraction of the forenoon was the ball game between Mineral Point and Navarre clubs. Both clubs played good ball. The score was 5 to 1 in favor of the Miners. A large and enthusiastic crowd attended the afternoon ball game. Navarre players got awake. The Miners put a new man in the box whose high balls were quickly found by the home club. When rain stopped the game at the end of the sixth innings the score was 10 to 1 in favor of Navarre. Zorskie never throws better than when he receives encouragement from the spectators. Weidman's coaching was a feature of the game.

DEATH OF MISS HARTMAN.

EAST GREENVILLE, July 6.—Miss Sadie Hartman, aged 18, daughter of C. F. Hartman, died Sunday. The primary cause of death was an attack of yellow jaundice.

NEWS OF A WEEK.

MAYSVILLE, July 9.—Farmers have all their wheat cut by this time here. A Hartel is learning to make shingles with Fred Graber. Mr. Clark is visiting D. Rieder, his father-in-law. A little shower of rain here on the Fourth. The people of Maysville were nearly all at Millersburg on the Fourth. The band went from here. I. W. Gachatt started on Monday for Chicago to attend the convention. John Clark gave this town a call on the 7th. He is on a turtle trip; success to him.

FROM A WAYNE COUNTY TOWN.

MARSHALLVILLE, July 9.—The Fourth was celebrated in the usual manner and with the usual interest by the boys. Several of the Marshallville teachers, now taking a course at Wooster, spent the Fourth at this place. Mrs. Bradley, of Cleveland, spent the past week with the family of L. Handwerker. Miss Carrie Stender is paying a visit to her sister, Mrs. John Young, of this place. Miss Maggie Meiber, of Akron, is sojourning with her parents near this place. Mrs. Joseph Frase is suffering from that dread disease, consumption. She contracted a cold last April, and since that time has steadily been growing weaker. At this writing she is unable to be up for a whole day at a time.

A MUSICIAN'S ADVENTURE.

CRYSTAL SPRING, July 8.—The little German band furnished the music for a barn floor dance at the farm residence of Mr. Floor near Shario school house. The band was accompanied by a score or more of young men. Mr. Platt, leader of the band, took the wrong road home and got lost, but finally found his way back early in the morning. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bingham spent a few days with New Philadelphia relatives. Mrs. Kate Fasbaugh has gone to Chicago, where she will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. D. E. Young. Philip

Meisner went to Cleveland on the Fourth, for the sole purpose of seeing the Cleveland-St. Louis ball game. He witnessed the morning game and returned home in the evening. Edward Herman and William Reis started for Cleveland on their wheels last Saturday, but before they reached their destination they were overtaken by a heavy rain and were compelled to ride home in the mud. Fourth of July passed off quietly here, without the patriotic celebration which Young America should have enjoyed. Louis Fife and the Misses Edith Derwalt and Sophia Crookston, of Massillon, Miss Carrie Meiner, of Forty Corners, and Miss Crookston's relative, Miss Lottie Palmer, of Cleveland, spent Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Leonard, and were delightfully entertained. At 2 o'clock ice cream and cake were served and a general good time was had.

THE FOURTH AT BOLIVAR.

The glorious Fourth was ushered in by a grand salute at sunrise and has passed into memory. Although the indications on Friday were unfavorable for Saturday the day was pleasant except an occasional shower, which did not seem to dampen the ardor or patriotism of those assembled.

The five mile and short distance bicycle races were won by C. R. Keefer and H. Hemminghouse, respectively. The tub race was won by Walter Shaeffer who also climbed the greased pole and took the first prize in the egg race. H. Gilbert was victorious in the foot race and Mr. Huth's pony easily won the horse race. Charles Carling caught the greased pig. Excellent music was furnished by the Mr. Pleasant band, of Bethlehem township. The lawn fete in the evening was spoiled by a heavy rain coming up about sundown and continuing all evening. The short time the boys had for disposing of ice cream etc. they sold \$40 worth, and had the night been favorable they could easily have cleared \$100 above expenses.

Among the visitors on Saturday we noticed Alfred Baltzly and son of Beach City; Mr. T. J. Bidwell and family and Peter Albright and family, of Canton, and Mr. Wm. Smith and wife, of Malvern.

The furnace for the school house is on the way and will soon be ready to be put in place. Mrs. George F. Fisher has rented rooms of Mrs. Myers and intends making that her home for the time being. We noticed a Massillon furniture van unload some very nice furniture at the place mentioned. Mrs. Mary C. Keefer has returned from a visit with her son in Akron. A. L. Lessick has gone to Ada, O., to follow painting and paper hanging at that place. Dr. Black and Shanley Marks were up to see McKinley on Monday. Mr. Marks is intimately acquainted with the Major. Mr. W. E. Lash, ex-commissioner of this county, was up to Canton yesterday on important business.

ON THE OHIO CANAL.

Governor Bushnell and Party Journeying Through Its Waters.

Governor Bushnell and an official inspecting party will make a landing in Massillon sometime this summer, coming by Ohio canal. The Governor, accompanied by Private Secretary Rodgers, Chief Engineer Perkins of the board of public works, the members of the board, Canal Commissioners Wykoff and McCracken, and the legislative committee appointed at the last meeting of the general assembly, started Tuesday morning on a trip over the lower portion of the Ohio canal, from Circleville to Chillicothe, in a canal boat. The trip is undertaken under an act passed by the last general assembly, authorizing the Governor to inspect the canals and report at the next session of the legislature as to the expediency of continuing them. The trip will be made under the direction of Charles E. Groce, of Circleville, a member of the board of public works. The boat will be handsomely decorated, and receptions will be accorded the party at places along the way.

Ex-Secretary of State Daniel J. Ryan, who is president of the Ohio Canal Association, will accompany the legislative commission today on its inspection trip down the Ohio canal. Mr. Ryan said last night: "There will be no repetition of the Hocking Valley steal. Not if the Canal Association can prevent it. The association understands just what will be attempted, but it won't succeed."

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rivers Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. Only 50 cents a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chills, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no better or pleasanter way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventative of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Now is the time to subscribe.

WET BUT GLORIOUS.

Massillon Celebrates the Fourth of July.

THE EAGLE SCREAMED AGAIN.

At Yingling's Grove the Multitude Assembled and Rejoiced with Old-Time Enthusiasm, Cannon Crackers and other Things—How the Events Were Won.

At Yingling's grove the Fourth of July crowd grew larger momentarily until in the afternoon, when the rain fell and turned the tide homeward. Later on, when the sky became clear again, most of them returned, and when the events of the day were over dancing was begun and continued until in the evening when the rain again interfered.

The programme was carried out as closely as was practicable, and in every contest there were plenty of entries, which made them all the more interesting and exciting. Everything was coming Massillon's way in the base ball game, and had the rain held off for an hour longer they would have surely won. The game was called at the end of the third inning, the score standing 7 to 2 in favor of the local team.

The greased pig was caught by Julius Wittmann, but no one undertook to climb the greased pole.

M. Waltz won the 100 yard dash, and in the fat man's race immediately afterwards Ed Erle came out first, with Jacob Burkhardt at his heels. O. Killo-way carried off first prize in the boys' race, and Daniel Wilder and N. Parnacost second and third respectively. The first prize in the three legged race went to Wittmann brothers and the second to Kessel brothers. Julius Wittmann took first prize in the wheelbarrow race, and his brother Frank second. Julius Wittmann jumped nine feet and eleven inches without the use of weights, winning first prize, and then the grounds were cleared for the egg race. Chris. Schearer came out victorious in this, with Julius Wittmann a close second. Edith Dishon won the girls' race. Then came the tug of war between the bachelors and married men, in which the former were victorious. The latter, however, demanded another trial, and in this they succeeded in vanquishing the bachelors completely.

LIEDERKRANZ PICNIC.

Meanwhile the Liederkranz singing society, with its many friends and admirers including a number of other excellent musical organizations from towns roundabout, had assembled in Wendling's grove, west of the city, and were enjoying to its fullest extent the good time which they had prophesied and looked forward to these many weeks. The unexpected down pour of course forced the people to seek shelter and though it did make the races and other contests an impossibility it did not dampen the ardor of those present and when the sun shone again the festivities were resumed and prolonged until the heavy showers of the evening obliged them to return to their homes.

Mayor Schott made an address, speaking in the German language, recounting the hardships and privations of the brave men of 1776, alluding to the wisdom of Washington, the Adamses and Jefferson, whom this generation have to thank for their glorious country today, and bringing all before his hearers in such a way as to fire their hearts with patriotism and deepen their sense of gratefulness to the sturdy forefathers who sacrificed their lives and homes that their posterity might have freedom and happiness.

LOTS OF COMPLAINTS.

The Racing Season at the Fair Ground a Failure.

The report of the trot won by Minting, the promising horse owned by James C. Streeter, on the fair grounds track was not complete. It really won the heat on Thursday about which a dispute arose, but the deciding heat had to be run on the following day. The season as a whole was exceedingly unsatisfactory. The receipts were below the expenses, but this was the least cause for complaint. It is alleged that horses are habitually pulled, and the time tampered with, with the knowledge and consent of the managers. Whether this be true or false, a storm of criticism is being indulged in, and the owners of horses in many cases declare that they will never return to Canton.

Grand stand occupants say that the sport has been dull, and the only events that were interesting were the ones of Saturday. To cap it all, stockholders are restive and fearing an assessment, talk of demanding the appointment of a receiver.

The Contract Let.

Christian Beck has secured the contract for the remodeling of the Armory. When the building is finished according to the specifications it will be a very satisfactory ground floor opera house.

Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach and strengthen your nerves.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Uncovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Thomas C. Brown is visiting in Akron.

Miss Isabel Hamberger is visiting in Springfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Holcomb have returned from Hudson.

Andrew Dolman and family have returned from Pittsburgh.

Miss Mary E. Ka' has gone to Zoar to spend a week's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fischer, of Fairmount, Ind., are visiting local relatives.

Miss Anna Edgar and Miss Minnie Kuhn have returned home from Medina.

Children's Day exercises will be held in Faith Lutheran chapel next Sunday evening.

Master Lloyd Falor is visiting his sister, Mrs. Herman Hearlin, Jr., at Springfield, O.

Mrs. Walter Hunt and two children, of Upper Sandusky, are visiting friends in the city.

Patrick O'Toole and William Miller have returned from Indiana, where they were employed in Muncie glass works.

The firm of Rudy & Daly, furniture dealers, of Canal Fulton, has been dissolved. Mr. Daly will continue the business.

Miss Nellie Klotz, formerly of Massillon, has gone to New York city to make her future home with Mrs. Thomas H. Davis.

On and after July 18 Perry Grange will meet the first and third Saturday of each month in the O. U. A. M. hall, in Main street.

Albert Fox is spending the week in Chicago. Mr. Fox is a sound money advocate, and is deeply interested in the result of the convention.

J. O. Peoples, freight agent of the W. & L. E. office in this city, has been appointed agent at Bolivar. Mr. Peoples will take charge of the Bolivar station today.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McRoberts, of Allegheny, Pa., spent the Fourth as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hemperly. Mrs. McRoberts will remain in Massillon for a few days.

Improvements are under way at Reed & Company's glass works. The pot furnaces are being removed and will be replaced by tanks. The work will be completed by August 1.

Christian Hill, against whom Mrs. A. E. Court brought suit in Justice Folger's court to recover \$42.50 on a board bill, has settled the matter privately and the case has been dismissed.

The funeral of Miss Sadie Hartman, of East Greenville, whose death was announced last Monday, took place at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, from the family home, at East Greenville.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp conducted the funeral of Mrs. Mary Sophia King, Monday afternoon. The pall-bearers were Charles Archer, Daniel Hemperly, John J. and Henry Diehlmann, T. H. Dillon and Paul Kirchhofer.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Gow have returned from a visit with relatives in Hawley, Pa. Mr. Gow will leave on Friday evening for Streator, Ill., to attend the glass blowers' convention. Mrs. Gow will accompany him.

Master John Reeves attained the age of nine years, Tuesday, and in honor of the occasion gave a supper to a party of a dozen or more friends and neighbors in the evening, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Reeves, in West Main street.

Mr. A. E. Caddy has received a handsome present from Canada. It is a beautifully finished canoe, furnished with sails, and has been launched on Meyer's lake. Mr. Caddy is an expert in boating and expects to get a great deal of pleasure out of his boat.

A telegram to Massillon friends announces the death of Miss Clara Taplin, of Cleveland, of typhoid pneumonia. Miss Taplin was a young girl of charming presence and engaging manner, a frequent visitor to this city, and one always welcomed by many friends.

The C. L. & W. Railway Company hauled over 9,000 passengers on July 4. Fully 6,000 of this number were taken to Chippewa lake; Cleveland furnishing about 3,000. The balance were from other points along the line. At the Massillon station on the Fourth 447 excursion tickets were sold.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Harding, of Passiac, N. J., spent the day in town. Mr. Harding is here for two weeks, but Mrs. Harding will remain longer, intending to visit in Canton and Massillon. Mr. and Mrs. Harding live only a few miles from Paterson, where Garret A. Hobart resides, and can thus claim a double distinction, in having resided under the shadow of the homes of both of the Republican candidates.

Growers say that the peach crop this year will be a great one. Loads of them have already been brought to town and are selling for from seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel. There is an over supply of produce of all kinds on the market, and cabbage, beets, onions and like vegetables are to be had at almost any price. Berries can scarcely be given away, and very fortunate indeed is the farmer who can secure two and one-half to three cents per quart for his wares.

Charles A. Shinn has been appointed assistant auditor of the Wheeling & Lake Erie. Mr. Shinn has been chief clerk and general bookkeeper of this department for over four years, and his promotion comes as a merit for efficient work. Mr. Shinn is recognized as one of the ablest expert accountants in the business. Among other roads that he has been connected with in this capacity are the Clover Leaf, as assistant cashier, and the C. J. & M. in the same position he occupied with the Wheeling previous to his promotion.

The death of Mrs. Mary Sophia King, aged 57 years, occurred Saturday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. T. F. Reed, in East Main street, of chronic arthritis. The funeral services were held privately Monday afternoon. Mrs. King had been an invalid for sixteen years, and though a great sufferer was always of an even and cheerful disposition, and was loved by all who knew her. Mrs. King was born in Cuyahoga

Falls, but the greater part of her life was spent in Hudson, O. After the death of her husband, which occurred a little more than a year ago, Mrs. King came to Massillon, and had made her home with her only daughter, Mrs. Reed, ever since.

After spending a week very happily among old home friends and surroundings, the visit of Mrs. and Mrs. Kent Jarvis was brought to a very sad end, Monday, by the death of their little one, Randall, a child about three months old. They had expected to leave for St. Louis some time Sunday, but were compelled to postpone their departure on account of the sudden illness of the baby, who died at 4 o'clock Monday morning, of cholera infantum. Everything was done to prolong the little one's life, but the struggle was without avail. Profound regret has been occasioned by the bereavement which overshadows the first visit of Mr. Jarvis to his old home since his marriage—a visit otherwise so full of pleasant memories.

The annual Fourth of July picnic of the Massillon Club, at Oak Knoll, was perhaps a trifle damper than the members preferred, but lacked nothing in any other respect to make it as interesting as its long line of preceding picnics. The party was complete before the rain began to fall, and shortly after the delicious supper dancing began and continued with enthusiasm until late. Among the guests of the evening were: Mrs. A. B. Putnam, Miss Putnam and the Messrs. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf U. Sheldon and Miss Ricks, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schmettau, of Toledo; Dr. Westervelt, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. A. A. Bresce, of East Mauch Church, Pa.; Miss Harter, Miss Huntington Messrs. Ralph S. Ambler and Gordon M. Mather, of Canton; Mr. Warner, of Wellington, and Mr. Fred Gates, of Cleveland.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Local and Legal News of the County Seat.

CANTON, July 8.—At the monthly meeting of the water works trustees, held Tuesday night, the secretary reported the receipts at \$1,628.90, and expenditures \$1,559.51. Bills amounting to \$956.95 were paid. The greater part of the sum was expended in extending and lowering water mains. An agreement was signed by the trustees accepting promissory notes aggregating \$1,642, secured by mortgage on real estate, by which the indebtedness of ex-Secretary Paul Field was liquidated. A shortage in that amount was found in Mr. Field's accounts.

COUNTY DOCTORS MEET.

The Stark County Academy of Medicine meeting was held in the mayor's court room on Tuesday afternoon. Interesting essays on the X rays and their application to surgery were read. A discussion followed on hysterectomy. Two cases were reported by Dr. Post. Dr. Barnes, of Massillon, reported a case of gangrene of the leg requiring amputation, with recovery.

ARRESTED FOR LOITERING.

Annie Brown was arrested in Canton on Tuesday morning for loitering on the streets. She was arraigned before Mayor Rice and fined \$5, and the costs and committed to the workhouse. She claims to be a resident of Massillon.

MORE THAN HER SHARE.

According to statements furnished by the directors of the Stark county infirmary, Tuscarawas township is sending more than her share of patients to that institution. During the past two months the expense of keeping the Tuscarawas township patients has been nearly \$120, while the Canton and Lexington township patients have cost the county \$90 and \$36 respectively. The infirmary directors and trustees of Tuscarawas township held a meeting in Massillon, Tuesday, for the purpose of discussing some plan by which the number of patients from Tuscarawas township can be reduced hereafter.

WM. STANSBURY DEAD.

He Falls Down Stairs and Passes Away Shortly After.

CANAL FULTON, July 8.—William Stansbury fell down a flight of steps at the home of his son-in-law, D. J. Wilhelm, at 7 o'clock Tuesday night, and died from the effects of his injuries at ten minutes before 1 o'clock this afternoon. He was 59 years of age on April 20, and was so entebled by his years as to be unable to withstand the shock. Mr. Stansbury was born in Maryland. He moved to Ohio, and secured a fine farm near Pigeon Run in Tuscarawas township. He married and lived on this same farm with his wife for 35 years. She died about a year ago, and he moved to Canal Fulton. He leaves nine children, among them A. C. Stansbury, of Massillon. The time for the funeral will be made known later.

A GAS EXPLOSION.

The Interior of the Pocock Mine No. 2 on Fire.

The interior of the Pocock mine No. 2, located on the Young farm, was discovered to be on fire this morning. Owing to the dense smoke which issued from the mouth of the shaft, it was impossible to ascertain the extent of the fire for some time, but it was finally located in a room about 500 feet from the shaft. The coal ignited no doubt from an explosion of gas as the last shot was fired Tuesday evening. Two firemen from this city, with 700 feet of hose, were dispatched to the mine and it is the opinion of Mr. Pocock that the fire will be extinguished by noon today, as it has not been permitted to spread. The loss will not be great.

1:45 p. m.—The fire in the Pocock mine has been extinguished and work will be resumed tomorrow. The loss cannot be estimated yet, but it will not be great.

Small in size, but great in results, DeWitt's Little Early Risers act gently but thoroughly, curing indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Hives are not dangerous to life, but they are a prolific breeder of misery and profanity. Doan's Ointment gives instant relief, even in the worst cases of this and other exasperating diseases of the skin.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by Salsman Drug Co.

THE COUNCIL MEETS.

Many Important Matters Come Up.

A PARK ORDINANCE PASSED.

Mr. Geltz Asks That the Bicycle Ordinance Be Reported Back to the Council—An Ordinance Introduced for the Government of the Fire Department.

There were but six councilmen present at the regular meeting, held Tuesday night, at roll call. They were Messrs. Paul, Brown, Kramer, Smith, Jacoby and Geltz, but Mr. Reay reported later. As President Huber and President Pro Tem Reay were absent, on Mr. Paul's motion Mr. Brown presided.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The mayor, for the quarter past, reported the collection of \$31 license fees, and fines amounting to \$46. He also reported having notified owners of property abutting on the east side of Factory street to lay curb and gutter. The reports were accepted.

The city marshal reported ninety-one arrests during the quarter and an expenditure of \$8.50 for subsistence. The report was accepted and an order drawn for the amount.

The street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$264.70 during two weeks ending July 4, on streets, and \$20 for cleaning sewers. Orders were drawn, on Mr. Smith's motion, after the adoption of Mr. Geltz's motion to deduct the cost of cleaning two gutters in Park street and assess the same to the property.

The health officer reported that at a recent meeting of the board a resolution requesting the council to take immediate steps to extend the sewer system west of the river was adopted. The report was accepted, and referred to the sewer committee.

Bids for city work were read and referred to the paving and grading committee until next meeting.

BIDS FOR CITY WORK.

Frank Clementz and J. B. Russell are the only bidders for the entire contract for doing city work while several others bid for various portions. The bids were read as follows: Furnishing and setting curbing per lineal foot, J. B. Russell 21 1/2 cents, Frank Clementz 20 cents. Excavating for curbing, Frank Clementz 4 cents, J. B. Russell 4 1/2 cents, Chas. H. Lenhart 3 1/2 cents, Joseph Schaidnagle 3 2 1/2 cents, Jacob Kohlmaier 3 cents. Re-dressing old curbing per lineal foot, Frank Clementz 3 cents, J. B. Russell 3 1/2 cents. Re setting old curbing, Frank Clementz 4 cents, J. B. Russell 4 1/2 cents. Furnishing and setting curved corners, Frank Clementz 35 cents, J. B. Russell 29 cents. Furnishing gutter stone paving per square yard, Frank Clementz 16 cents, J. B. Russell 19 cents. Frank Simons 14 cents; laying same, Clementz 7 1/2 cents, Russell 10 cents, Frank Simons 9 cents. Excavating for gutter stone paving per square yard, Clementz 6 cents, Russell 5 cents. Lenhart 3 1/2 cents, Schaidnagle 3 2 1/2 cents, Jacob Kohlmaier 3 cents. Furnishing and laying sandstone for combination crossings, Clementz 24 cents, Russell 25 cents. Furnishing and laying paving brick in walk complete, per square foot, Clementz \$1, Russell \$1.15. Furnishing and laying solid stone crossings per square foot, Clementz 20 cents, Russell 25 cents. Furnishing 2 1/2 inch flag stone and laying same per square foot, Clementz 11 1/2 cents, Russell 12 cents.

A petition signed by twenty six property owners in Wooster street, requesting the assistance of the council in securing the employment of convict labor in grading Marshall hill was read. The petition was directed to the county commissioners and the board of workhouse directors. As the boards referred to had agreed to put fifty men at work next week, the motion of Mr. Geltz to accept their proposition was adopted.

An ordinance to establish a grade on Cliff street was read a second time. The Columbus Heights ordinance will be considered until the next meeting by the committee to which it was referred.

THE PARK ORDINANCE.

The judiciary committee presented an amendment to Section 151 of the revised statutes, to be substituted for the ordinance prohibiting loitering in the parks, which had been given two readings. The substitute was accepted, the rules suspended and the ordinance passed, Mr. Geltz voting no. It is hereafter unlawful for persons to loiter, loaf or congregate in the parks between the hours of 10:30 p. m. and 6 a. m., and to use profane or indecent language at any time. The police will be instructed to strictly enforce this law.

An ordinance providing for the maintenance and government of the fire department was introduced. This ordinance provides that applicants for positions in the paid fire department hereafter shall stand a physical examination, and among other things gives the chief power to suspend any member of the department for violation of any of the regular rules prepared. It further provides that the chief shall receive \$200 per year; the person ranking the highest in the paid department \$60 per month (which is an advance of \$5); the persons holding the next two lower ranks \$55 per month each, and the person holding the lowest rank \$45 per month for the first year, \$50 per month for the second year, and thereafter \$55 per month. This rank is yet unfiled. The ordinance provides for numerous other things beneficial to the department, and attached is a set of rules and regulations.

In accordance with the report of the paving and grading committee the street paving in front of the Hotel Sailer and Goins's residence was ordered repaired. The claims and accounts committee after investigating the Kohl and Pomroy claims for damage by storm water, recommended no payment. The report was accepted.

Mr. Paul, of the street and alley committee, reported that a barn over Sippo creek obstructed the water course.

Mr. Kramer reported that the Wetter damage claim could be settled by the city furnishing 240 feet of sewer pipe. Mr. Wetter will lay the pipe. The committee was continued.

On Mr. Jacoby's motion the engineer

was instructed to report a grade on the extension of Guide street. The engineer was also instructed to report a grade on Sippo street.

Resolution by Mr. Kramer that the street and alley committee expend not over \$200 in rebuilding the culvert at Marshall hill. A motion of adoption was agreed to.

Mr. Geltz's motion instructing the judiciary committee to report the bicycle ordinance, under consideration, at the next meeting was agreed to.

Mr. Paul's motion instructing the clerk to assess two properties in Park street for gutter cleaning was agreed to.

Mr. Kaufman, of Canton, called the council's attention to his newly prepared map of the city, stating that the out lots were incorrectly numbered and advised the council to renumber the same. Mr. Geltz moved that the chair appoint a committee of two with the solicitor and engineer to investigate and report next week. The motion was agreed to and Messrs. Paul and Geltz were appointed.

Mr. Smith's motion to proceed to elect a fourth fireman was lost.

Mr. Paul reported the bad condition of the fourth ward engine house.

MCKINLEY IN CANTON.

Happenings of the Day at the Major's Home.

CANTON, July 8.—Mr. McKinley is not being interviewed on Mr. Hobart's speech to the committee that notified him of his nomination, but did comment entertainingly on the modern tendency to discuss political issues in addresses of the character named. Was it not Henry Clay who, being apprised of his nomination, used words something like this: "Gentlemen, I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred. I will read the platform, and make known my intentions in the future?" But, as Mr. McKinley points out, all that was before the days of telegraph, and the notification of a candidate was not a mere form.

Mr. McKinley was a close reader of convention bulletins today. "It strikes me as significant," said he last evening, "that Mr. Daniel lacked only about forty of having two-thirds of the convention, for Senator Hill is probably stronger than the anti-silver wing of his party."

The useful but not beautiful form of Roswell G. Horr appeared in town Tuesday. Mr. Horr came to pay his respects to the mayor, listened to the latter who read to him an anti-silver editorial from a Democratic newspaper, and emerged in due season to say that the Republican ticket was certain to win in West Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa and Minnesota, and that there would be a big fight in Illinois, that could only end one way, and that way Republican.

Mark Hanna is expected down this week to give the final touches to the executive and advisory committees. The names are to be officially given out as soon as the Chicago convention adjourns, and will not differ much, if any, from the lists heretofore printed in THE INDEPENDENT.

The town council has been moved to change the name of Plum street to McKinley avenue.

First Class Steamboat Service Between Detroit and Cleveland, and Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo.

D. & C. Floating Palaces are now running between Detroit and Cleveland, and on May 1 commenced to run daily between Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo. If you are traveling between the above points take advantage of a water trip and save money.

Spend your vacation on the Great Lakes. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

Change of Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Lines went into effect May 17. Under the new schedule the time of trains at Massillon is as follows: Depart for the West at 9:22 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 9:40 p. m.; depart for the East at 2:18 a. m., 7:55 a. m., 1:03 p. m., 1:46 p. m., and 9:03 p. m.

Discount to "Independent" Readers. Marion Harland's "Practical Talks to Ladies" on food, exercise, clothing, complexion, dressing, beautifying, (regular price 75 cents) mailed for twelve two-cent stamps. The Trade Company, Boston, Mass.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure Liver Bils; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.

HOT WEATHER HEAD-GEAR.

SCORCHER—The latest Bicycle Cap—Keep your head and face cool and you will enjoy the ride. No part of the cap touches the forehead. Only 50c.

The Gem Bicycle Garter.

Straw Hats at a Big Discount.

HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. RAFF AGAIN DEFEATED.

He Fails to Secure a Seat in the Chicago Convention.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The first business brought before the meeting of the Ohio delegation was the contest in the Eighteenth district. The delegates who bear the credentials from that district are Conrad Schweizer, of Canton, and W. S. Potts, of New Lisbon. The contestants were E. S. Raff, of Canton, and J. H. Clark, of Youngstown. Both were present to conduct their fight. After some preliminary discussion, Urie Stone, of the Sixth district, moved that each of the four men from the Eighteenth district be given half a vote in the delegation and be seated as delegates. Both Clark and Raff were willing to accept this compromise, and Clark made an impassioned speech in which he urged the delegation to treat him fairly, as it was probable that their voices and influence would be needed later on in the campaign. Gen. Finley and L. E. Holden, both championed the cause of Clark and Raff; but after a heated discussion both were defeated and forced to retire from the meeting. They will take their case before the committee on credentials, and will make a fight there for what they consider to be their rights. This contest had its beginning in the Stark county factional fight. Mr. Raff representing the mass convention Democrats, and Mr. Schweizer the central committee Democracy.

MUSICIANS ORGANIZE.

They Decide to Form a Protective Union.

An institution to be known as the Musicians' Protective Union, No. 6740, was organized at the Military band headquarters in this city Monday evening with twenty six charter members. The union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and was instituted by the district organizer, J. P. Keating. The purpose of the union is to fix and maintain a uniform scale of prices. An invitation is extended to all musicians to join. Officers were elected as follows: President, John Roseman; vice president, Henry Pfing; secretary, J. B. Di-bell; treasurer, John Waters; sergeant-at-arms, Chas. Krayer. Delegates to Trades Assembly—John Roseman, H. Pfing, J. B. Di-bell, John Paul, Nathan Lee. Twenty six charter members.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

New Suits Begun—Probate Court Bulletin.

CANTON, July 7.—Lottie Clark, in a petition filed in court this morning, applies for a divorce from Wm. Clark. They were married in Canton in December, 1891. The defendant is charged with desertion and various unbecoming things. Mrs. Clark desires her maiden name, Lottie Weinschecker, restored.

Lafayette Wonders has been appointed administrator of the estate of Charles J. Bammerlin, of Massillon.

Inventory has been filed by the guardian of Calvin Eberly, of Sugar Creek township.

Henry F. Christman is the guardian appointed for Franklin Feller, of Sugar Creek township.

The case of Canton vs. George D. Saxton and others to assess damages will be heard July 13, at 9 a. m.; Canton vs. Christena Leininger, July 20, 9 a. m.

The will of John P. Smith, of Marlboro township, has been filed for probate.

Henry Hassler has been appointed executor in the estate of Sarah Shaffer, of Plain township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Rev. Edwin J. Lewis and Elizabeth Lewis, and Charles E. Ziegler and Grace Dorr, of Alliance.

Let someone one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed; then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best remedy ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. C. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by the Salsman Drug Company.

To Attempt to Cure

catarrh by the use of so called blood remedies means the expenditure of many dollars and derangement of the stomach. That catarrh is not caused by blood troubles is self-evident when you reflect that attacks are always due to sudden climatic changes or exposure to cold, and occur most frequently during the winter and spring, though the blood is as pure then as in summer or fall. A remedy which quickly relieves and by thorough treatment cures the catarrhal attacks has been found in Elv's Cream Balm.

Wright's Colery Tea regulates the bowels and kidneys, cures constipation, indigestion, biliousness, etc. at all druggists.

How Long Should a... Man's Leg Be?

(For comfort they should be long enough to reach the ground.)

We have about 1,500 pairs of Assorted Lengths Trousers, long enough to fit all legs, and our

FORCED SALE PRICES

are short enough to fit all pockets.

C. M. WHITMAN, MASSILLON.

18 South Erie Street.

Farmers, Take Notice...

I have leased the . . .

POCOCK FLOURING MILLS

Of this city and will have them running by July 8th. Being a miller of large experience I can

Guarantee to Give You Good Satisfaction.

I am in the market at all times for first-class wheat and will pay as high price as any dealer in Massillon.

I Respectfully Ask You to Give Me a Trial.

Respectfully,

MASSILLON. ...M. NEAL.

CHARLESTON AND CHICAGO.

Is History Again to Repeat Itself?

A MEMORABLE CONVENTION.

How the Democratic Party Split on Sectional Lines.

ITS FARREACHING CONSEQUENCE.

History of the Memorable Charleston Convention—The "Straddle" of 1856 on Slavery Was Not Acceptable to the South. The North Wanted Douglas, Whose Views Were Extreme—States Which Seceded. Attempt to Bring Them Back at Baltimore Two Months Later—Virginia's Threat—The Withdrawal of the Southern States—Was It Planned to Bring About the Disruption of the Union?—Its Consequence to the Country and to the Democratic Party.

[Copyright, 1896.]
Thirty-six years ago the Democratic party split on sectional lines on collateral issues of the great slavery question.

Every effort was made by both sides to bring about a compromise on which northern and southern Democrats could stand, but without avail.

It took the Democratic party a quarter of a century to recover from the effects of that division, and the wonder is that it recovered at all.

Today the Democracy confronts an issue on which sectional lines are drawn quite as plainly—the question of the standard of currency. The delegates from the west and south in the Chicago convention which meets on the 7th of July will favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States irrespective of the attitude of the other nations of the world. The delegates from the east will favor the maintenance of the existing gold standard. The free silver men will have an unquestionable majority in the convention. Will they take advantage of that fact and commit their party to free silver coinage? If they do, will the gold standard men walk out of the convention as did the delegates from many of the southern states from the Democratic convention of 1860?

Last December Governor W. J. Stone of Missouri told me there was no danger the silver men would bolt the Chicago convention if the gold men were in the majority there. But, he added, it was altogether likely the gold men would bolt if they were in the minority.

Now the gold men are in the minority, and they have not announced an intention to bolt; but, speaking through Mr. Whitney of New York, they have said what is almost equivalent to such a declaration—that they cannot support a nominee who runs on a free silver platform. Mr. Whitney meant by this that the Democrats of the east would not vote for a free silver candidate, not that they would support any other candidate or join any other party. He thinks the Democrats of the east will stay at home and vote for no one.

The Republican party is already divided, though the division is not so serious as the threatened division of the Democratic party would be. The number of states which through their delegates to the St. Louis convention went out of the Republican party is not great. Judged by the action of the St. Louis convention, only a small part of the Republican party is in favor of the free coinage of silver. That part is not represented by any one in authority except three members of the United States senate. On the other hand, the Democratic party, which is in power at Washington, finds its majority in national convention diametrically opposed to the policy of the leaders. It elected four years ago. It finds itself divided so evenly that there was a question for many months before the delegates were elected whether the national convention would be for silver or for gold. Less than a year ago so certain were the gold or "sound money" men that they would control the convention that the only candidates seriously discussed were "sound money" men, and chief among these was W. R. Morrison of Illinois. Now Colonel Morrison has withdrawn from the race because he cannot favor the free coinage of silver and because he sees that the drift of the convention is hopelessly in that direction.

Not all the eastern members of the Democratic party are for "sound money," as not all of its western and southern members are for silver. Not all of the southern delegates to the famous Charleston convention of 1860 walked out of the convention hall, nor all of the northern delegates sustained the platform and the report of the committee on credentials—two wedges which split the Democratic party in half at the adjourned meeting of the convention in Baltimore and put two hopeless Democratic tickets in the field against Lincoln and Hamlin.

Until the Charleston convention of 1860 the Democracy had fought over principles often, but the will of the majority had been accepted when the record was made. It had fought over men quadrennially, but when the two-thirds vote of the convention named the party candidate all the delegates to the convention acquiesced in the verdict. The split in the convention of 1860 was the first step toward the condition which resulted in the secession of the southern states and inaugurated the long continued civil war. There is a belief in the minds of some historians that the discord in the Charleston convention was the result and not the cause of the desire for secession; that the troubles of that convention were inspired by southern men who wanted an excuse for taking their states out of the Union. Mr. Blaine did not believe this. He thought the differences in the convention were unavoidable and the results inevitable.

The conflict in and out of congress over the right of the territorial legislatures or of congress to prohibit slavery in the territories had created a restless condition in the south and in the winter of 1859-60 an outbreak seemed imminent. It was for this reason a southern city was chosen as the meeting place of the convention. The southern Democrats were arrayed against the northern Democrats, and the belief was general that a northern candidate nominated in a northern city on a platform embodying the ideas of the Democrats of the north could not command the support of

the southern states. The convention was given to Charleston in a conciliatory spirit. It was the first great national convention held south of Baltimore, which for many years and, in fact, until 1856, had been the great convention city. In 1856 the Democrats had met at Cincinnati and there had adopted a platform which became one of the bones of contention at Charleston four years later.

The Cincinnati platform declared against the renewal, in congress or out, of the slavery question, and, more distinctly to meet the issue, declared that it repudiated "all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the states and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the territories and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution." It recognized and adopted "the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union and noninterference of congress with slavery in the territories or in the District of Columbia." It held that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, ratified by the people in the election of 1852 and rightly applied to the organization of the territories in 1854. It held "that by the uniform application of the Democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new states with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the states will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing in peace and harmony every future American state that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government." It declared the right of the territories to form constitutions and be admitted to the Union when their inhabitants justified, "with or without domestic slavery."

This was the platform which many of the delegates to the Charleston convention wanted to affirm without modification. But this platform was like most of the declarations of the Republican and Democratic parties on the currency question of recent years. It was ambiguous, and each section gave it a different interpretation. The southern delegates went to Charleston with the avowed determination of having an unmistakable slavery plank put in the platform.

The Charleston convention began with a vigorous, raucous contest over seats. New York and Illinois sent two full delegations each, and in the preliminary organization the seats from each of those states were given to the delegations which were understood to favor the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. Douglas was the idol of the northern Democracy—almost as much an idol as James G. Blaine was in the Republican party afterward. The northern Democrats went to Charleston with the avowed intention of nominating him, and the action of the convention in seating the Douglas delegations from New York and Illinois gave plain indication that his friends were in the majority. It was plain, too, that the vote on credentials determined what the platform would be, for Douglas would not run on a platform representing the views of the southern delegates, and the convention early determined to make the platform before naming the candidate.

It was Lincoln who had made Douglas impossible as a candidate of the south. He asked him a question in joint debate which pinned him to a slavery policy obnoxious to the south. Before asking it Lincoln said he was about to put Douglas on record, so that if he answered one way he lost the senatorship from Illinois and if he answered the other way he lost the presidency. Lincoln's sagacity was made evident by the issue. Douglas lost the presidency and gained a seat in the senate.

Though they were almost hopeless of combating the determination of the north to make a platform on which their candidate could run, the southerners succeeded in making Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, one of their sympathizers, permanent chairman and in manipulating the appointment of members of the committee on resolutions in such a way that they controlled the committee.

Mr. Avery of South Carolina reported the platform agreed upon by a majority of the committee. Henry B. Payne of Ohio presented a minority report for the northern delegates, and Ben Butler of Massachusetts and James A. Bayard of Delaware presented other resolutions. The Avery platform affirmed the Cincinnati platform of 1856, with the addition of five resolutions, the first of which declared: "That the national Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the territories: First, that congress has no right to abolish slavery in the territories; second, that the territorial legislature has no right to abolish slavery in the territories nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever." The second resolution declared legislation by state legislatures to defeat the fugitive slave law unconstitutional and revolutionary. The other resolutions did not apply to the slavery question.

Mr. Payne's report, which was signed by all the free states except California, Oregon and Massachusetts, reaffirmed the Cincinnati platform, declared that all rights of property are judicial in character and that the Democracy pledge themselves to defer to the decision of the supreme court on the subject, and declared state resistance to the fugitive slave law revolutionary and unconstitutional.

General Butler's platform reaffirmed the Cincinnati platform on the subject of slavery. Mr. Bayard's platform was designed to reach the same result as the majority report, but in different language.

After fierce debate the platform was recommended to the committee on resolutions, but a motion to instruct that committee to report a compromise presented by Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania was lost.

The majority reported on the same day a new platform, reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, declaring territorial governments provisional and denying the right of congress or the territorial legislature to interfere with the personal or property rights of citizens settling in the territories; also declaring the right of a territory to be admitted to the Union under proper conditions "whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery."

In support of this platform Mr. Avery denied the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform asserted by the northern delegates, denied that it was a popular sovereignty platform and declared that this principle, which had been affirmed by Douglas in his public speeches, was one which the south could not subscribe.

Mr. Payne, in reply to Mr. Avery, quoted from speeches made in congress by southern statesmen to prove that the northern interpretation of the Cincinnati platform

was accepted in the south between 1856 and 1860.

All that day the dispute continued. The free state men knew they controlled the convention, and they wanted a vote. The minority succeeded in postponing it to the second following day, Monday.

On Monday, the 30th of April, the convention voted on the platform. First the Butler substitute affirming the Cincinnati platform with one added resolution—for the protection of American citizens abroad—was rejected—198 to 105.

Then a platform on which the free states had agreed and which was represented by Mr. Samuels of Iowa was adopted—165 to 138.

This platform, which then became the voice of the convention, affirmed the platform of 1856 and declared further that the Democratic party would abide by the decisions of the supreme court on the questions of constitutional law in the matter of territorial jurisdiction over the slave question. There were other resolutions relating to other subjects; no other expression or interpretation of the party's attitude on the slave question.

When this platform had been adopted, the Alabama delegation presented a written protest and withdrew in a body. The Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida and Texas delegations, part of the Arkansas delegation and two members of the Delaware delegation also withdrew, and the convention adjourned.

On the following day most of the delegates from Georgia, three of the Arkansas delegates and the Louisiana delegation withdrew. There were left two delegates from Delaware, one from Arkansas and one from Georgia.

On that day, having determined to apply the customary two-thirds rule in the nomination of a candidate, the convention began balloting. After 57 ballots, in which Douglas received 143½ at the beginning, 152½ subsequently and 151½ at the end, on the 3d of May the convention adjourned to meet again in Baltimore on the 15th of June.

In adjourning it invited the states represented by the seceders to send other delegates to take their places. This motion was made by Mr. Russell, the leader of the Virginia delegation.

Meantime the seceders held a meeting and adopted a platform in accordance with the southern idea of slavery in the territories, after which they adjourned to meet in Richmond on the second Monday in June. The seceders met and adjourned from time to time at Richmond, but finally indorsed candidates who had been nominated by bolters from the Baltimore convention.

Before the adjournment at Charleston the remaining delegates from Arkansas and Georgia had withdrawn from the convention hall, and when the Baltimore convention met eight states were not named in the call of the roll—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. Delegates from those states presented themselves with credentials, and Sanford E. Church of New York offered a resolution referring the credentials to the committee on credentials, "understanding, however, that every person accepting a seat in this convention is bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of this convention and support its nomination." On this he called for the previous question, and it was on an appeal made by the Virginia delegation for the withdrawal of this call that Mr. Russell said, "If we are to be constrained to silence, I beg, gentlemen, to consider the silence of Virginia as somewhat ominous."

There were mingled cheers and hisses, but it was evident from this moment that the convention was on the point of dissolution, and the developments of subsequent days were not unexpected. The delegates from the southern states which had not withdrawn at Charleston had staid in the convention only in the hope that some compromise could be reached which would reconcile the northern and southern wings of the Democracy and make it possible for them to flap together. But that they could flap over the portrait of Stephen A. Douglas was a manifest impossibility, and very early it developed that the northern Democrats were as much intent on nominating the Illinois man as they had been at Charleston. In fact, it was charged by a southern delegate with some bitterness that the Democracy was being sacrificed to one man.

The previous question was not ordered on Mr. Church's motion. The majority showed a disposition to placate the dissatisfied delegates. On the following day, after debate in which Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania opposed the proposition of Mr. Church to make a condition precedent to the admission of the delegates from the states which had seceded at Charleston, the previous question was ordered. On the next day a vote was taken on the reference of the credentials, but before it was taken the counsel of Mr. Randall prevailed, and the condition attached to it was withdrawn by Mr. Church.

No business was transacted until the 21st of June, when the committee on credentials made its report on the contested seats. There was a minority report almost diametrically opposite to the majority report, which was signed by the committee-men from Oregon, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, California, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, and other minority reports by the committee-men from New Hampshire and Maryland.

The report of the minority was rejected—150 to 100½—and on the report of the majority being adopted Mr. Russell of Virginia announced that his delegation would withdraw. This was followed by the withdrawal of Tennessee, North Carolina, a part of the Maryland delegation, California, Delaware, a part of Kentucky and two delegates from Missouri. Mr. Cushing left the chair, which was assumed by Governor Todd of Ohio, and later, when a vote was being taken on the question of proceeding to the nomination of candidates, a part of the Massachusetts delegation withdrew.

Notwithstanding this, the chairman of the Massachusetts delegation cast the full vote of that state for Douglas. On the second ballot Douglas received 181½ votes and was declared the nominee of the convention. But the vote he received was not two-thirds of a full convention vote, and it was necessary to adopt a resolution declaring him nominated by two-thirds of those present. He had received all but 13 of the votes cast, but more than one-third of the delegates had withdrawn, and it was impossible that he should receive two-thirds of full vote, as required by the rule adopted at Charleston.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick was named for vice president. He withdrew from the ticket, and the name of Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia was substituted. The delegates who withdrew from the convention met on the 23th of June, all the states being represented except Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Wisconsin. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky was named unanimously for president and General Joseph Lane of Oregon for vice president.

Thus divided the Democratic party was beaten in the election of 1860, and the first Republican president was inaugurated at Washington on the 4th of March, 1861. The civil war, the emancipation of the slaves and the assassination of Lincoln in his second term followed.

The whole face of our internal affairs was changed by the refusal of the Democrats of the north to give up their candidate for one whose views on the question of slavery were less extreme and by the refusal of the south to accept anything less than a plain exposition of their views on the question of popular sovereignty.

The Democracy of the south refused to straddle in 1860, as the party had done in 1856.

The Democracy of the north declined to put up an ambiguous candidate, as it had been willing to do four years before. The two sections separated, and the party was weakened so that the Republicans elected their candidate for the presidency and gained a control of the government which was not broken for 24 years.

If the west and south stand up for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 in the convention of 1896, and the east stands up for the gold standard; if the sections find it impossible to meet on any common ground, will the experience of 1860 be repeated? Will the Democracy go before the country with two candidates and in that division of its strength lose the election?

The eyes of the world are on Chicago and the ears of the people of the United States will listen anxiously for the announcement of the result of the convention's deliberations.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

His Hotel Experience.
Many tales are told of the mistakes made by rural visitors in city hotels, and very often the long bow is drawn until it is in danger of snapping asunder under the strain. But here is one which is absolutely true, and which happened at the Irving House.

A gentleman from the regions of bucolic simplicity, accompanied by his wife, registered at the hotel, and about 10 o'clock in the evening the clerk was confronted by the husband, who remarked that they were ready to retire, and who wanted to know when the bed was to be put into their room. A bellboy was dispatched to show the verdant guests how the folding bed operated, and for a period of several minutes all was quiet in the office, when the man from the country again put in an appearance. He wanted to know if they couldn't have a washbowl and a pitcher of water. Again the bellboy was sent up to explain the mysteries of a stationary washstand. But more trouble was in store for the attaches of the hotel, when an apparition clad in airy garments was seen beckoning from the top landing of the stairs. It was the gentleman from the country, who wanted to know how the "gosh darn light" was put out. The bellboy accompanied him to his room, whereupon the countryman pointed to the hand grenades labeled "the extinguishers" and said he didn't know whether to throw them at the electric light or not. The boy turned off the light, and no further trouble ensued.

But the stranger had made three trips to the office when he might have touched the electric call bell.—Philadelphia Record.

Loveless Napoleon.
Masson states in his memoirs of Napoleon that the "Little Corporal" bitterly regretted that no woman ever really loved him. Even Mme. Walewska married as soon as Napoleon was sent to St. Helena, proving conclusively that her course of action was prompted by the love of her country and not for any tenderness that she may have felt for the great general.

Nevertheless, if Napoleon was a failure as "lover and husband," according to Masson he succeeded in retaining the adoration of his foster mother to the end. The deepest affection existed between Mamma Catherine and her nursing. She came to Paris to see him crowned emperor, and when told by Napoleon to ask him for any favor begged that she might be introduced to the pope.

The old lady so amused his holiness with accounts of her garcon, as she was wont to call the emperor, that he forgot in her society the difficulties of his situation. When she heard of her garcon's downfall and nothing could be more forcible than the terms with which she denigrated Marie Louise for not following Napoleon into exile.

Mamma Catherine, despite her great age, was preparing to go to comfort her garcon at St. Helena when she died. During his prosperity Napoleon heaped favors upon her and her family. Today her descendants bear the title of barons and are received in the best society in Paris. Their family name is Saverio.—Happy Thought.

A Famous Costume Artist.
Mr. Horrell Russell, the famous costume artist and designer, lives in Chelsea. He is a clean shaven, broad shouldered man who began life in some Cumberland iron works, afterward became assistant master at a school and finally drifted into art. In his special branch Mr. Russell is pre-eminent. In designing a ballet, for instance, he is provided with a list of the number of people who will perform, divided into sets of dancing girls, nymphs, slaves and so on. Knowing in what order these will appear and how they will be grouped, he has to construct his color scheme, being provided with patterns of every new material and every novel tint. The sequences are all important, so that the costumes of each row of advancing girls may harmonize or provide the proper contrast with those who are retiring. The effects are judged by pinning portions of silk and satin, muslin and other materials in graduating shades on a vast sheet of paper. Mr. Russell delights in his work, which keeps him fully occupied. "You would be surprised," he said to a recent interviewer, "to learn how a costume artist regards the world from a color point of view. Every light effect in sky, water, fire and landscape gives constantly fresh ideas and novel inspirations."—Pearson's Weekly.

It Occurred In Chicago.
"Rivers, was that filled cheese we had at the free lunch counter a little while ago?" "I think it was."

"It was abominable stuff. Why don't they run out of the country?" "I suppose they will, Brooks, as soon as they can make out a case against it."

And in the silence that followed nothing was heard except the monotonous sound of burglars breaking into the various houses in the neighborhood and carrying away rich booty.—Chicago Tribune.

Uncertain.
"The tailor's bill has come," she said sweetly. "Whose?" he asked, without looking up from his paper. "Mine or yours?"—Chicago Post.

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THE OLD who should spend their declining years in peace and comfort, but find their bodies racked with pain at a time when they require their strength for the certain duties of life will find it to their advantage to consult Dr. Adams. His cures are thorough and permanent. Correspondence solicited. Address,

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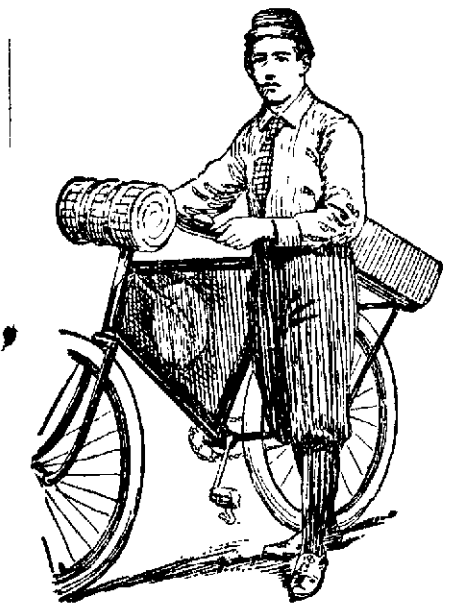
Matters of Interest to People Who Push the Pedals.

YOUNG CAREY'S GREAT JOURNEY.

Some Recent Inventions—Woman and the Wheel—Richardson, the Canadian Flier. The Uses of the Saddle—Sunday Cycling and Religion—General Gossip.

Probably there is not in this world a pluckier young wheelman than A. F. Carey of Lynn, Mass., who is now well started on his long journey around the world. He will make the entire trip afoot. The striking feature of Carey's undertaking is the fact that the boy's entire outfit, including his bicycle, weighs only 67 pounds. The bold young explorer carries a complete change of clothing, including an extra pair of knickerbockers, an extra sweater, pair of shoes, pair of stockings and a cap. Most of these are in a case which is fastened over the rear wheel.

Over the handle bar is strapped a wooden and a rubber blanket. A small canteen for carrying water hangs from the top bar of his frame, and all the rest of his outfit is



A. F. CAREY.

carried in an aluminum case, which is fastened between the top and lower bar of the frame. In this case is a little repair kit for his wheel, containing wrenches, screwdrivers and an oil can, and a set of tools and pieces of material for repairing the tire.

There is also a repair kit for his clothing containing needles, thread, buttons, a thimble, a pair of scissors and a small medicine case. His cooking outfit consists of two aluminum pans, a support and two aluminum cups.

The support is a little crane, which may be stuck into the ground to support a pan or kettle over a fire.

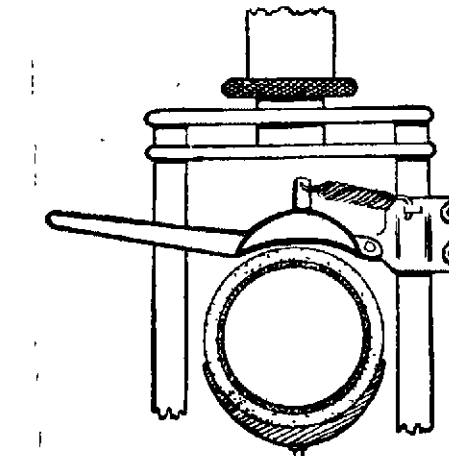
The last article of his outfit is a revolver, weighing two pounds. He takes this along to protect himself from dogs and other animals. Carey left his home a few weeks ago and is now well on his way to the Pacific coast. The task he has set for himself is hazardous as well as laborious, but Carey, though only 21 years old, is full of pluck and perseverance, and no one doubts that he will accomplish his stupendous undertaking. He is fast, too, and may make a record that will stand for years.

Cycle inventions are on the increase. Among the late ones is a new bicycle brake that is attracting considerable attention. It differs from other brakes principally in the manner of its use, it being worked by the pedal extremities instead of by the hand. The device is attached to one side of the front fork by a spring clamp. The brake shoe is securely fastened to the clamp, and is prevented from engaging with the toe by a spiral spring. A toothed arm projects from the shoe, so as to be in easy distance of the rider's foot.

The latest lamp bracket is said to be a sure cure for "jar outs." The contrivance is a spring steel rod connected by a collar, made adjustable to the rear brace of any bicycle frame. The rod extends underneath the top rail and, splitting in a fork, straddles the head, and joins the bracket, which is detachable. The fork is sheathed with rubber and the collar is felt lined, to keep the enamel of the frame from being scratched.

The rod attachment is intended to take up and absorb all the sharp vibrations of a wheel on the roughest roads, and, if it is claimed, holds a lamp as steadily as if it were carried in the hand. The inventor is confident that it will also prevent damage and the jarring out of a light that is frequently caused by sudden jolts.

The interest in cycling that is manifested by women is really wonderful. Women who oppose the use of the wheel by women are dwindling into a smaller and smaller minority, and the activity displayed by the others in all that pertains to the development and advancement of the sport is greater even than that of the men. In all parts of the country women are working in behalf of the wheel. The women of Cincinnati have formed themselves into a club to petition the town council for better roads. Their advice to other women to do the same has been accepted with avidity by their fair sisters in other cities, and no board of city officials is now surprised at a visit from a feminine delegation. Further-



A NEW FOOT BRAKE.

more, the efforts of these loyal ladies are generally successful, and much of the esteem in which cycling is held by the public generally is due to the good work of the "bloomer brigade," as wheelwomen are sometimes irreverently called.

Racing cyclists are just now considerably interested in Harley P. Davidson, the young Canadian who created a new record for the unpaired competition, quarter mile recently at Rochester by riding the distance in 28.8 seconds. It is admitted on all sides that Davidson is one of the best short

distance men on the American tracks. He has been prominent since 1894, when he began to establish records, many of which still stand to his credit. The best of his racing has been done in the United States, though he holds more Canadian records in both A and B classes than any other rider. Davidson is not a sprinter alone. He has some distance records to his credit, and all around is one of the fleetest, most riders on the path. He will probably soon join the national circuit and will rank up with the best of the circuit riders.

The saddle question is one that is still much discussed. A very knowing wheelman, in talking on the subject recently, said:

"Saddle is everything in a woman's riding, and no time in studying its proper adjustment should be considered wasted. If she will think a moment, she will see that the saddle tilted up in front robs her leg muscles of a certain strength. If it is straight, she is not depriving her muscles, but not adding them. But tilt the saddle up the back and down in front, that it may act as a backer to the body, which is pushed against it, and the pedal movement is vastly helped.

"If a woman will try this on a long ride, or especially a trip over rolling country, she will quickly see its advantage.

"If you want to push anything very vigorously with your feet, you find a strong substance that you may back against and put more energy in the leg movement. Use your saddle as this background."

In some localities a hue and cry has been raised against the wheel on the ground that cycling on Sunday has militated against the cause of religion. It is an unjust and unreasonable charge. Men, women and children are being made better in mind and body by this form of exercise and recreation, and there is no doubt that in the end religion will be a great gainer. Healthy bodies and healthy minds form the "good ground" in which the seeds of morality take root and thrive.

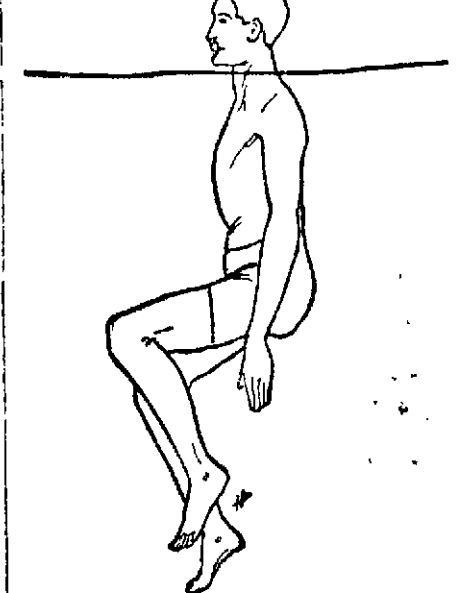
EASY SWIMMING.

Some Simple Methods Whereby a Man May Rest in the Water.

Everybody loves the water during the summer months, and a great many of those who seek the coolness of lake and sea are able to swim, but it is astonishing how little the average swimmer knows of the science of swimming. The fact that there are as many varieties of strokes for swimming as there are used by oarsmen in rowing may seem surprising, but it is nevertheless true. There are racing strokes and floating strokes and side strokes and many other movements used in aquatic locomotion.

The stroke that among swimmers is known as the overarm stroke is now almost universally used as a racing stroke. It is one form of the side stroke. As it is the racing stroke, its name signifies that other considerations, if there be any, are set aside to gain speed. It is quite important that those who learn to swim on the side should accustom themselves by practice to swim with equal ease on either side. The advantages of this are many.

First, if you race you can see your con-



TREADING WATER.

pector, no matter which side of you he may be on; next, you can always face the breakers in a rough sea. It is much easier to get through the water by the side stroke, for, going sideways, the body offers less resistance to the surrounding element. Swimming on the back is an exceedingly pleasant pastime when the swimmer feels like treading and sporting in the water. This is sometimes called floating. It is accomplished by simply stiffening the body and turning over on the back. When in this position, a very gentle, flinlike motion of the hands held close to the sides will propel the swimmer. This is a quite convenient thing to do in case of fatigue from racing.

Treading water is another capital mode of resting from violent exercise in the water. With your arms you may choose which of these things you will do—fold them and rest them on the surface of the water, use them to describe little circles or rested on the hips. You assume a squatting position and literally tread the water. It takes very little exertion by this step to keep afloat.

International Chess Tournament.

Unusual interest attaches to this year's international chess tournament, which will be given under the auspices of the Nuremberg Chess club at Nuremberg, and not by the Schachbund, as was originally intended. The prizes are seven in number, as follows: First, \$750; second, \$500; third, \$275; fourth, \$250; fifth, \$150; sixth, \$100; seventh, \$50. The time limit is 30 moves the first two hours and 15 moves per hour thereafter. The Nuremberg tournament is on the lines of the Hastings contest, and it will gather to its lists an army of chess masters perhaps even greater than did the English tourney. America will be represented by both Pillsbury and Shovalter, its two foremost champions, both of them members of the Brooklyn Chess club. Tschigorin for Russia and Tarrasch for Germany will be there, and in all probability Lasker and Steinitz will each be found in the ring.

Yale's Chances at Henley.

The veteran coach Bob Cook, who bears full responsibility for the condition of Yale's oarsmen, though always conservative, feels considerable confidence in the ability of his crew to acquit themselves creditably in the coming contest with their British cousins. Although he has given no verbal expression to it, his manner indicates that he is full of hope that the sons of old Eli will prove the speediest eight on the course when the great test comes. All reports go to show that in practice work along the course the Leander eight is the only one that has given Yale anything like serious work to do, and even that crew has shown no great superiority over the boys that wear the blue.

UTILITY AND BEAUTY

OUTDOOR SUITS WHICH HAVE BOTH QUALITIES.

A Great Variety of Wraps Described. Handsome Gown For an Elderly Lady. Fine Things For the Summer Girl—Three Pretty Costumes.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, June 29.—Everything that is made now is fashioned with a view to its utility or beauty for outdoor wear. There are new steamer and golf capes made of double faced cloth, plaid on one side and plain on the other. These are long or short and in some instances are lined with bright taffeta. The plaid material has been rendered waterproof, though one would not know it by looking at it. The capes vary from those shown heretofore only by being much narrower and having straps sewed to the lining to pass the arms through for the purpose of holding the cape close to the body in case of wind.

Nearly every one carries something a small wrap, to put on in case of need, but most persons prefer to go without



FOR MIDDLE AGED LADIES.

one on warm days. For them a pretty fichu cape is a precious adjunct. A very dainty fichu caught my attention at the Grand Central depot, which answered the purpose of a light wrap and was yet only a part of a dress. The dress was a pretty pompadour taffeta in grays, pinks and greens and was without any ornament. The waist was a plain, round spencer, with medium leg o' mutton sleeves. The fichu was made of silver gray taffeta, edged with maltese lace all around. The tabs reached nearly to the feet. The upper portion had two rows. This fichu could be tied, or crossed in the back if preferred.

I noticed quite a novel arrangement of a corsage on a gown worn by an elderly lady who was with the young one. She had a gown of seal brown Bedford, with an inset or front breadth of thick wool crepon, shaded brown and light tan. There were pocket lids of the same, with large gilt buttons. I forgot to say that the dress was cut in princess shape. The waist was cut away on the shoulders and down to the waist line in the front and was filled with a plaited yoke of tan colored satin with bretelles of the crepon. The sleeves were nearly tight to the shoulders and had cuffs of crepon. Elderly and even quite old ladies dress in stylish garments now, and they may wear any color or material they like, providing that each is chosen for its especial requirement and worn in the right place. Dark browns, greens, grays, drabs and blacks, besides purple in all its shades, are suitable colors.

The summer girl is now reveling in dreams of lovely materials and the dainty things which are to make her so enchanting. The prettiest outfit of the week was shown yesterday in the window of a famous Broadway store. These were arranged in the window on wax figures in form of a boating party. One figure in a plaid taffeta had a snug waist open in front over a full vest of white taffeta. The openings were defined with dull blue silk ribbon ending in bows and a belt. There was a wide white taffeta collar, bordered with the same in an accordion plaited ruffle. The edges of the collar were embroidered in black buttonhole stitch in scallops. The stock was dull blue to match blue in the plaid. This beautiful figure wore long white chambray gloves and a white "flat" trimmed with white ribbon, black lace and two white plumes.

Standing beside her was a lovely girl in blue of that faint greenish shade that is so soft and cool looking. This was lawn of the crispest, sheerest kind. The waist was in blouse shape, with white silk mull plaiting down each side of the front seam. The sleeves were tight, with drooping puffs from the shoulders. And she had a wide fluted hat of yellow straw and green loops and bows.

The other figure was tricked out in a pink changeable taffeta, with green and white flowers. The waist was full and had a fichu drapey of lace across the



SUMMER TOILETS.

front held by bows of iridescent green and scarlet taffeta. The sleeves were short puffed, with white mull frills at the elbows and with pointed and frilled caps at the shoulders. The parasol matched the waist trimming, and the little gypsy hat had ribbon of the same scarlet and green changeable texture. On the left side there was a large upright bunch of pink flowers and foliage. Mouse colored mousquetaires finished this costume. The three gowns were perfect and also dainty and summery. OLIVE HARPER.

According to a celebrated anatomist there are upwards of 5,000,000 little glands in the human stomach. These glands pour out the digestive juices which dissolve or digest the food. Indigestion is want of juice, weakness of glands, need of help to restore the health of these organs. The best and most natural help is that given by Shaker Digestive Cordial. Natural, because it supplies the materials needed by the glands to prepare the digestive juices. Because it strengthens and invigorates the glands and the stomach, until they are able to do their work alone. Shaker Digestive Cordial cures indigestion certainly and permanently. It does so by natural means, and therein lies the secret of its wonderful and unvaried success. As druggists, price 10 cents to \$1 per bottle.

Only One Line That Does It.

There is now only one line operating through double daily service from Missouri river points to California, and that line is the Union Pacific.

The Overland Limited is the fastest train in the West, and its equipment of free reclining chair cars, buffet smoking and library cars, Pullman dining and sleeping cars is unsurpassed.

No other line offers equal facilities for California travel. For further particulars send for advertising matter of the Union Pacific, the original overland route. James D. Welsh, General Agent, Room 35, Carew Building, Cincinnati.

First-Class Steamboat Service Between Detroit and Cleveland, and Cleveland, Put-In-Bay and Toledo.

D. & C. Floating Palaces are now running between Detroit and Cleveland, and on May 1 commenced to run daily between Cleveland, Put-In-Bay and Toledo. If you are traveling between the above points take advantage of a water trip and save money.

Spend your vacation on the Great Lakes. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

To Attempt to Cure

catarrh by the use of so called blood remedies means the expenditure of many dollars and derangement of the stomach. That catarrh is not caused by blood troubles is self-evident when you reflect that attacks are always due to sudden climatic changes or exposure to cold, and occur most frequently during the winter and spring, though the blood is as pure then as in summer or fall. A remedy which quickly relieves and by thorough treatment cures the catarrhal attacks has been found in Ely's Cream Balm.

Change of Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Lines went into effect May 17. Under the new schedule the time of trains at Massillon is as follows: Depart for the West at 9:22 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 9:40 p. m.; depart for the East at 2:18 a. m., 7:55 a. m., 1:03 p. m., 1:46 p. m., and 9:03 p. m.



IT'S WILLFUL WASTE

It's willful waste to buy common lamp chimneys, now that you can get the Ivory Top—the kind that don't break. You could buy a thousand and not find one defective. They cost a trifle more, but, on the other hand, one

IVORY TOP

will outlast ten ordinary chimneys—often more. Lamp dealers say they last too long. They are sold wherever lamp chimneys are sold. Ask the dealer for them and refuse substitutes under any other name.

A full book about them sent free. THE EMPIRE GLASS CO., ALEXANDRIA, ILL.

A SHORT JOURNEY

TO CALIFORNIA

FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

The Southern Pacific Co.

"Sunset Limited" Train.

Over the Sunset Route—New Orleans to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Was discontinued April 16th. The superior accommodations given the great number of patrons of the above train during the past tourist season, warrants the announcement of plans for next season, of finer service with equipment superior to anything yet known in transcontinental traffic.

Lookout for early re-inauguration of "SUNSET LIMITED" this fall.

ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS. The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queer and Crescent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati every Thursday evening for Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class tickets to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars, on the very low second-class rate ticket. For further information, address W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt. S. P. Co., Cincinnati, O. W. G. Neimyer, G. W. Agt. S. P. Co., Chicago, Ill. S. F. B. Morse, G. V. P. & T. Agt. S. P. Co., New Orleans, La.

Barras, the Machiavellian.

The two last and concluding volumes of Barras' own memoirs reveal Barras, an epicurean to the core, brave, witty, a lover of pleasure, coolheaded, a judge of men and women, unscrupulous, frank of speech, but with a rare depth of reserve, good natured where his interests were not touched, dignified in outward behavior, thoroughly selfish, a Machiavellian without a faith, a noble of the eighteenth century, even of the ancient regime. Talleyrand he despised so heartily that he denied his abilities, holding him a mere rascal, l'abbé piebot, harmful, simply because no one took the trouble to crush him; Fouché to his eyes was a mere criminal, le Talleyrand de la canaille, a gutter scoundrel, only allowed to live because he was always ready to do any dirty work those in power might require.

As for the women, Barras judges them in true La Clos style. He will not allow Mme. Grand good looks; he is indelicately frank over Josephine's weaknesses, and frailties; he speaks of the sisters of Napoleon as vulgar, dissolute bourgeois.

One dismisses the man, worthless seeker as he is, without disgust. He is superior to persons like Barere and Talleyrand. He played the game with a sole view to his own interest and succeeded in winning all he cared for—money, ease, pleasure, security.—Pall Mall Gazette.



TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Taking effect May 10, 1895.

Going East.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Toledo.....Lv	8:00	1:50	7:45	.....
Oak Harbor.....	9:03	2:53	8:48	.....
Fremont.....	9:26	3:16	9:11	.....
Bellevue.....	9:57	3:49	9:40	.....
Monroeville.....	10:12	4:05	10:05	.....
Norwalk.....	10:29	4:19	10:16	.....

Wellington.....	11:07	5:08	11:02	.....
Spencer.....	11:30	5:17	11:11	.....
Creston.....	11:37	5:38	11:11	.....
Lodi.....	11:53	5:48	11:47	.....
Oreville.....	12:24 p	6:17	12:17 a	.....
Massillon.....	1:00	6:50	12:50	.....
Navarre.....	1:42	.....	.....	.....

Valley Jet.....	2:18	.....	.....	7:12
Canal Dover.....	2:40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta.....	2:05	.....	.....	7:35
Shertonsville.....	2:38	.....	.....	.....
Bowerton.....	2:51	.....	.....	7:50
Scioto.....	3:05	.....	.....	8:08
Jewett.....	3:19	.....	.....	8:25
Dillonvale.....	4:19	.....	.....	9:12

Warrenton.....	4:31	.....	.....	9:30
Brilliant.....	4:52	.....	.....	9:52
Mingo Jet.....	5:06	.....	.....	10:07
Steubenville.....	5:16	.....	.....	10:10
Martin's Ferry.....	4:58	.....	.....	9:58
Wheeling.....	5:10	.....	.....	1:00

Going West.

Wheeling.....	9:00	.....	.....	.....
Martin's Ferry.....	9:12	.....	.....	.....
Steubenville.....	8:55	.....	.....	.....
Mingo Jet.....	8:05	.....	.....	.....
Brilliant.....	8:18	.....	.....	.....
Warrenton.....	8:40	.....	.....	.....

Dillonvale.....	9:59	.....	.....	.....
Jewett.....	10:56	.....	.....	.....
Scioto.....	11:07	.....	.....	.....
Shertonsville.....	11:10	.....	.....	.....
Leeersville.....	11:21	.....	.....	.....
N. Cumberland.....	11:30	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jet.....	11:50	.....	.....	.....

Navarre.....	12:26 p	7:24	.....	.....
Massillon.....	1:10	7:40	.....	.....
Oreville.....	1:45	7:57	.....	.....
Creston.....	2:16	.....	.....	.....
Lodi.....	2:32	.....	.....	.....
Spencer.....	2:49	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	3:14	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk.....	3:54	.....	.....	.....

Monroeville.....	4:05	.....	.....	.....
Bellevue.....	4:12	.....	.....	.....
Clyde.....	4:37	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	4:55	.....	.....	.....
Oak Harbor.....	5:19	.....	.....	.....
Toledo.....	5:20	.....	.....	.....

Huron Division.

From Norwalk (No. 10) From Huron.....

Norwalk.....Lv	5:35	From Huron.....Lv	5:30
Milan.....	6:00	Milan.....	6:00
Huron.....Ar	6:30	Norwalk.....Ar	6:25

*Daily. (Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.)

*Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.

Time table in effect May 24, 1895.

North Bound	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10
Central Standard	8:00	12:25	4:40	8:40
Bellairs.....	8:16	12:40	5:00	.....
Bridgeport.....	8:10	12:35	7:00	.....
Urichsville.....	8:28	12:53	7:00	.....
New Philadelphia.....	8:38	1:03	7:20	.....
Canal Dover.....	8:49	1:13	7:30	.....
Strasburg.....	9:08	1:30	7:58	.....
Massillon.....	9:25	1:46	8:15	.....
Warwick.....	9:50	2:10	8:40	.....
Sterling.....	10:12	2:38	.....	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	10:28	2:48	.....	.....
Medina.....	10:37	2:50	.....	.....
Grafton.....	11:07	3:20	.....	.....
Elyria.....	11:21	3:31	.....	.....
Lorain.....	11:35	3:45	.....	.....
Lester Junction.....	10:49	3:15	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	11:50	4:15	.....	.....

South Bound.

Valley Depot.....	8:00	1:00	.....	.....
Lv. Cleveland.....	8:20	1:20	.....	.....
Lester Junction.....	8:30	1:30	.....	.....
Elyria.....	8:42	1:42	.....	.....
Grafton.....	8:57	1:57	.....	.....
Medina.....	9:11	2:11	.....	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	9:25	2:25	.....	.....
Sterling.....	9:37	2:37	.....	.....
Warwick.....	9:50	2:50	.....	.....
Massillon.....	10:05	3:05	.....	.....
Strasburg.....	10:20	3:20	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10:35	3:35	.....	.....
New Philadelphia.....	10:43	3:43	.....	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	11:05	4:05	.....	.....
Bridgeport.....	11:22	4:22	.....	.....
Bellairs.....	11:37	4:37	.....	.....

Electric cars from Bridgeport, Wheeling.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

IRRIGATION PROGRESS.

Applicable to All Sections—Systems Adopted in Louisiana and Nebraska.

Irrigation is applicable to all sections of the United States. There are times, even in those sections where the rainfall annually exceeds 50 inches, that if the plants of the farmer could only obtain a few refreshing drinks, the yield would be doubled. The coming farmer will in a majority of cases irrigate his crops. Irrigation will restore the worn-out fields of New England and the south, and it will reclaim the lands now abandoned in many portions of America.

The foregoing is from the pen of a writer in The Irrigation Age, who writes as follows concerning the system adopted in Louisiana, where rich crops are now grown on elevated bench lands that lay above the stream and river. It was formerly necessary to grow this crop in swampy land that could be easily flooded. Now the water is lifted by centrifugal or other kinds of pumps, the land flooded and the crop grown. The land is drained and the rice cut with a harvester, the same that is used to harvest wheat in Dakota. With their 64 inches of rainfall annually the Louisiana farmer finds it advantageous to irrigate his oat and corn crop.

Of the states that have actively taken up this question we find Nebraska leading. The authority quoted says: Canals have been constructed, or are now under construction, that will irrigate over a million acres of her surface. The cost of these canals for their irrigating capacity does not exceed in the great majority of cases over \$2 per acre. Nebraska is now rapidly following her sister state of Kansas in the erection of thousands of the new irrigation windmills. These mills have from four to five times the power of the old farm pumping mills of the same size.

Some farmers in Nebraska have attempted to utilize all that can be obtained from mills and pumps. The water is first run through the creamery box, thence through the watering trough in the stock yards, thence to the first reservoir from which they intend to cut their ice in winter, thence to a second reservoir where fish are grown, and often a small bathing house is set upon the edge of this reservoir where the family can bathe during the summer season. On some of these miniature lakes pond lilies are planted in order to check the evaporation. The cost of these irrigation plants is not great where the water is not lifted to any great height, the cost varying from \$4 to \$6 per acre per the irrigating capacity of mill and pump where water is not lifted over 60 feet, yet plants are doing good work and irrigating as high as 10 acres, pumping from the depth of 150 and 200 feet both in Kansas and Nebraska.

Great Is the Hog Pasture.

The value of pasture in growing swine has been proved at the Utah station. Pigs running at large over 18 acres of good pasture and fed a full ration made the most rapid growth and required the least grain for a pound of gain. Those confined in movable pens on the pasture, the pens being frequently moved, grew more slowly and required 20 per cent more grain to make a pound of gain. Pigs at pasture, fed under a variety of conditions, gained 92 1/2 per cent more while eating but 2 per cent than those getting grass, and similarly fed, but confined in pens. With the latter the gain required to produce a pound of gain increased 40 per cent as compared with pigs on pasture. A part grain ration on pasture made satisfactory gains, and a three-fourths ration made better gains than full grain rations with grass fed to pigs either in yards or pens. Pigs pastured without grain averaged 96.36 pounds per day. Much of the advantage of pasture is ascribed to exercise, 22 per cent of the gain being estimated as due to this cause alone, and grass cut and fed in pens proved of little value. Pigs confined in pens and fed grass only, mostly alfalfa, for 91 days lost over a quarter of a pound per day, but pasturing with either full or part grain ration proved to be by far the cheapest and best way of making pork.

Thin Seeding Best.

Small grain is almost always too thickly seeded. This is partly because too little care is taken to secure seed whose germinating powers have not been impaired. It is calculated that all the seed will not grow, and thus an excess is sown in order to have a sufficient stand. As a matter of fact, most of the seed with impaired vitality will germinate. The result is a crowd of weakly plants, each injuring the other and making a large crop impossible. Far better is the plan of securing seed that has been tested and giving it plenty of room. This advice is from American Cultivator, and the assurance is given that when thin seeding has been practiced two or three years this habit of spreading growth becomes hereditary, and the thin seeding will give a still larger crop.

Work That Is Needed.

Tuberculosis has been found in the herd at the Michigan Agricultural college. Instead of slaughtering the affected animals, the authorities have put them in a separate building, and will make certain experiments with living animals. It seems to us that such work is just what we need. The tuberculin test is very exact. Many animals respond to it which after death are found to be slightly affected that it is reasonable to suppose that they might have been cured, or practically so, by the best sanitary treatment. We are not by any means convinced that it is a wise plan to slaughter every animal that responds to this test. —Rural New Yorker.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Of the Massillon District Miners' Organization.

The following is the financial report of the Massillon District Miners' Organization, for the quarter ending June 30, as submitted by Secretary-Treasurer Williams:

RECEIPTS.	
1896.	
April 1.	Cash on hand.....\$50.50
13.	From Minglewood Mine.....7.00
June 30.	Interest on money on deposit for first six months of 1896.....9.28
Total.....	\$67.78

EXPENDITURES.	
OF PRESIDENT.	
1896.	
April 13.	Attending meet'g at Krause Mine, March 14, half day.....1.00
	At Pigeon Run, March 16, 1 day.....1.50
	Every hire.....1.50
	Dinner and horse feed.....1.50
	Telephone message.....15
	At Massillon, March 30, 1/2 day.....1.50
	Train fare to Massillon and dinner April.....1.00
	Attending Board Meeting.....2.00
	Train fare and meals.....2.00
	Telephone messages and stamps.....1.05
May 29.	Attending Convention, May 12.....2.00
	Meals and train fare......85
	Attending Board Meeting.....2.00
	May 29.....2.00
	Dinner and horse feed.....50
Total.....	\$16.60

OF VICE-PRESIDENT.	
May 1.	Attending Board Meeting.....1.00
	Meals and train fare......85
	Attending Board Meeting.....2.00
	April 21.....2.00
	Meals and car fare......60
Total.....	\$5.10

OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.	
April 10.	Stamps and money order.....1.12
May 29.	Attending Convention, May 12.....2.00
	Dinner and horse feed.....50
	Attending Board Meeting.....2.00
	May 29.....2.00
	Dinner.....25
June 30.	For three months' services as Secretary-Treasurer.....10.00
Total.....	\$15.87

OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.	
Peter J. Gorman.	
April 23.	Attending Board Meeting.....2.00
	Meals and train fare......85
May 29.	Attending Convention, May 12.....2.00
	Meals and train fare......85
	Attending Board Meeting.....2.00
	May 29.....2.00
	Dinner.....25
Total.....	\$7.95

James Appleby.	
May 1.	Attending Convention, January 14.....1.00
	Attending Convention, January 29.....1.00
	Dinner.....25
	Attending Board Meeting, Feb. 25.....1.00
	Attending Board Meeting, April 21.....1.00
	Dinner.....25
	Four dispatches.....1.00
	Attending Convention, May 12.....2.00
	Attending Board Meeting, May 29.....2.00
	Dinner.....25
Total.....	\$11.05

Thos. Hiseox.	
May 12.	Attending Board Meeting, April 21.....2.00
	Train fare......85
	Dinner.....25
29.	Attending Convention, May 12.....2.00
	Train fare......85
	Dinner.....25
	Attending Board Meeting, May 29.....2.00
	Train fare......85
	Dinner.....25
Total.....	\$17.55

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.	
April 6.	To Coxey's Sound Money for 1000 shares.....1.00
10.	To Independent Co. for 50 financial report.....1.50
25.	To Coxey's Sound Money for 2,300 pamphlets containing evidence of mine bosses and superintendents in the Arbitration Case of 1894.....100.00
May 12.	Independent Co. for circulars and scale of wages.....2.00
14.	Donated to Putnam mines 100.00
29.	Trades and Labor Assembly for half rent.....3.00
Total.....	\$207.50

SUMMARY.	
Paid to President.....	\$16.60
Vice-President.....	5.10
Secretary-Treasurer.....	15.87
P. J. Gorman.....	7.95
James Appleby.....	11.05
Thos. Hiseox.....	17.55
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	207.50
Expenditures for quarter.....	\$274.62
Total Receipts.....	\$274.78
Total Expenditures.....	\$274.62
Balance in Treasury June 30.....	\$291.16
A. L. WILLIAMS, Sec'y-Treas.	

Are You Tired?

All the time? This condition is a sure indication that your blood is not rich and nourishing as it ought to be and as it may be if you will take a few bottles of the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands write that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them of that tired feeling by giving them rich, red blood.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

The getting it down is bad enough, with the ordinary pill. But the having it down is worse. But, after all the disturbance, there's only a little temporary good. From beginning to end, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are better. They are the smallest and easiest to take—tiny, sugar-coated granules that any child is ready for. Then they do their work so easily and so naturally that it lasts. They absolutely and permanently cure constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, and sick headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by the Saltzman Drug Co.

Wake up, Jacob, day is breaking!

so said DeWitt's Little Early Risers to the man who had taken them to arouse his sluggish liver. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

A. C. Martin has started up his older press at the Hydraulic resort and is preparing to attend to all orders.

(Continued from first page.)

and took seats among the spectators. The silver delegates soon appeared, bearing W. J. Bryan on their shoulders. A tremendous demonstration was indulged in by the silver men as these delegates came to their seats.

There being no other business available the convention remained in a sort of semi-recess for some time. Finally the chairman rapped for order, and Gov. Altgeld moved to take a recess until 5 o'clock. Cries of "no, no," followed, but the chairman said that he understood the committee on credentials could not finish the report much before that hour, whereupon the motion was put and the convention adjourned until 5 o'clock.

Since the adjournment of the convention this afternoon there have been lively scenes around the rooms of the committee on resolutions, credentials and elsewhere. Reports are expected at the night session of the convention, when fights on majority and minority reports will occur.

Then it will be seen whether any bolting occurs. The gold men submit more complacently now to the majority report on resolutions than on credentials. On a vote of 38 ayes and 5 nays the credentials committee this afternoon decided to reconsider its action slating the Michigan silver delegates. Ulrich Sloane, of Ohio, chairman of the sub-committee, prepared a statement in the Michigan case to be presented to the full convention at 3:30 this afternoon. Other reconsiderations will be attempted, as the gold men threaten to bolt if their men are unseated without cause. At 2:15 it is said there is a fair chance for a compromise on the Michigan case by admitting an equal number to each side.

Pennsylvania has decided not to present Patterson's name. The gold men are unlikely to present Russell or any of their candidates, as they may not vote for the nominees.

Great Oaks from Little Acorns Grow. Is a line from the trite old verse we used to recite in our school boy days. It was a forcible application to those small ailments which we are apt to disregard until they reach formidable proportions. A fit of indigestion, a "slight" attack of constipation, it is assumed, will soon pass off, but it is very apt to get worse, and in the meantime is neglected until the ailment becomes chronic, and then, if not entirely eradicated, is a constant annoyance and menace of worse consequences, for diseases, recollect, begot one another. How much wiser to resort to a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the outset of the malady than to temporize with it at the start, or treat it with violent remedies in its maturity. Be on time with disease or it may floor you. Malarious, rheumatic and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and nervousness are all disorders of rapid growth, and should be "nipped in the bud" by timely resort to the Bitters.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes, "I have been suffering from piles for twenty five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure, so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases yield quickly when it is used. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Easy to take—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Smallest, easiest, cheapest best. They're tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts. Without disturbance or trouble, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, sick and bilious headaches and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured. Permanently cured, too. By their mild and natural action, these little Pellets lead the system into natural ways again. Their influence lasts.

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can realize the intense suffering experienced when they become inflamed. DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure subdues inflammation at once and completely removes the difficulty. S. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

An unfailing specific for cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhoea and all other dangerous diseases incident to the summer season, is found in Dr. Flower's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon June 30, 1896:

LADIES.	GENTS.
Miller, Sabina	Sivet, Elzlie.
	Wenzel, Mary
MEN.	
Arnsteln, E. A.	Harry, Jonas J.
Clunberbuck, H. E.	Keyser, Wm.
Emerson, Robert K. (2)	F. E. Myers & Co.
Hall, Wm. B.	Zuber, Jacob.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHERLEY, P. M.

Pass the good word over the line.

Piles can be quickly cured without an operation by simply applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Just What's Needed

Exclaims thousands of people who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season of the year, and who have noted the success of the medicine in giving them relief from that tired feeling, waning appetite and state of extreme exhaustion after the close confinement of a long winter season, the busy time attendant upon a large and pressing business during the spring months and with vacation time yet some weeks distant. It is then that the building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are fully appreciated. It seems perfectly adapted to overcome that prostration caused by change of climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system, it purifies and vitalizes the blood.

"If taken into the head by the nostrils two or three times a week, Thomas' Electric Oil will positively relieve the most offensive case of catarrh." Rev. E. F. Crane, Danville, N. Y.



"It's a Good Thing. Push it Along."

Battle AX PLUG

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, July 7.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 64¢ 6/16; No. 2 red, 61¢ 6/16; spring wheat, 61¢ 6/16.
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 38¢ 3/4; No. 2 shelled, 38¢ 3/4; high mixed shelled, 38¢ 3/4; mixed ear, 38¢ 3/4.
OATS—No. 1 white, 22¢ 2/16; No. 2 do, 21¢ 2/16; extra No. 3 white, 21¢ 2/16; light mixed, 19¢ 2/16.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, 14¢ 7/16; No. 2 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 3 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 4 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 5 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 6 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 7 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 8 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 9 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 10 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 11 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 12 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 13 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 14 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 15 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 16 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 17 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 18 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 19 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 20 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 21 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 22 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 23 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 24 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 25 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 26 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 27 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 28 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 29 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 30 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 31 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 32 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 33 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 34 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 35 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 36 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 37 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 38 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 39 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 40 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 41 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 42 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 43 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 44 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 45 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 46 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 47 do, 14¢ 7/16; No. 48 do, 14¢ 7/16; 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